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CONSTRUCTION REVIEW

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CONSTRUCTION IN 1960
INSTALLATION OF SELECTED
HEATING EQUIPMENT IN 1959

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Business and Defense Services Administration

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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CONSTRUCTION REVIEW

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(The above series include data for Alaska and Hawaii unless otherwise noted.)

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CONSTRUCTION . . . At a Glance

Indicator	Current period 1 year ago	Previous period	Current period	Current reference period
Value put in place: (In billions of dollars)				
Total new construction	54.4	54.5	54.7	March 1961 Seasonally adjusted annual rate
Private construction	39.3	37.2	37.6	March 1961 Seasonally adjusted annual rate
Public construction	15.2	17.3	17.1	March 1961 Seasonally adjusted annual rate
Private housing starts (Thousands of units)	1,112	1,187	1,283	March 1961 Seasonally adjusted annual rate
Number of FHA applications, new private nonfarm dwelling units (In thousands)	34.2	22.4	30.2	March 1961
Contract awards: (In millions of dollars)				
Total public contract awards	739	1,281	742	January 1961
Highways contract awards	252	450	254	January 1961
F. W. Dodge Corp. index of contract awards (1947-49 = 100)	234	273	239	February 1961 Seasonally adjusted
Department of Commerce composite cost index (1947-49 = 100)	143	144	144	February 1961
Composite materials output index (1947-49 = 100)	124.6	115.0	101.9	December 1960 Seasonally adjusted
Wholesale price index, all construction materials (1947-49 = 100)	134.5	129.6	129.8	March 1961 (preliminary)
Contract construction employment:				
Number of employees (In thousands)	2,601	2,631	2,767	March 1961 Seasonally adjusted
Average weekly hours	35.0	36.2	36.0	February 1961 (preliminary)
Unemployment (As a percent of the labor force in the industry)	20.4	23.9	20.2	March 1961

THE ECONOMY . . . At a Glance

Indicator	Current period 1 year ago	Previous period	Current period	Current reference period
Gross national product (In billions of dollars)	486.4	503.5	503.5	Fourth quarter 1960 Seasonally adjusted annual rate
Personal saving (In billions of dollars)	22.8	29.2	27.2	Fourth quarter 1960 Seasonally adjusted annual rate
Government purchases of goods and services (In billions of dollars)	96.4	100.7	102.1	Fourth quarter 1960 Seasonally adjusted annual rate
Corporate profits after taxes (In billions of dollars)	22.9	23.4	21.3	Third quarter 1960 Seasonally adjusted annual rate
New plant and equipment expendi- tures (In billions of dollars)	36.3	34.4	33.8	Second quarter 1961 (anticipated) Seasonally adjusted annual rate
Retail sales (In billions of dollars)	18.2	17.9	18.1	March 1961 (advance estimate) Seasonally adjusted
Consumer credit outstanding (In billions of dollars)	51.2	55.0	54.1	February 1961 End of the month
Manufacturing inventories (In billions of dollars)	53.9	53.7	53.6	February 1961 End of the month, seasonally adjusted
Manufacturers' unfilled orders (In billions of dollars)	50.2	45.3	45.6	February 1961 End of the month, unadjusted
Industrial production index (1957=100)	109.0	102.0	102.0	March 1961 Seasonally adjusted
Wholesale industrial prices index (1947-49=100)	128.6	128.0	128.0	March 1961 (preliminary)
Nonagricultural employment (In millions)	59.7	59.9	60.5	March 1961
Unemployment (As a percent of the civilian labor force)	5.5	6.8	6.9	March 1961 Seasonally adjusted
Average weekly hours worked in manufacturing industries	39.7	38.9	39.1	March 1961

Construction Comments

CONSTRUCTION MANPOWER NEEDS IN THE SIXTIES

Manpower requirements and training needs in construction occupations are expected to become increasingly important during the decade of the 1960's. The major factor responsible for these prospective needs is the large growth contemplated for construction created by upward trends in population, the increasing rate of household formation, the continuing spread of suburban areas, the emphasis on urban renewal, and continued high Government expenditures for highways and other public works.

At present, approximately 2.6 million construction workers (including about 1.4 million in the special trades) are employed in the contract construction industry. A considerable number of additional workers are employed as force-account employees by factories and commercial establishments. The supply of skilled construction labor will have to be augmented during the sixties by an estimated 2.3 million new building trades workers, a number which is roughly 9 percent of the expected total increase in the civilian labor force over the decade.¹ This estimate is composed of a net increase of 1.2 million craftsmen to handle the sharply rising volume of construction, 0.4 million to replace journeymen who leave the building trades, and 0.7 million to replace those who die or retire. The estimate of retirees is based on the current pattern of retirement, which does not fully reflect the increasing incidence of pension plans in the construction industry, permitting earlier retirement for many workers.

I. APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING NEEDS

At their present rate, apprenticeship programs will provide only about 10 percent of the additional 2.3 million journeymen needed in the next decade will be provided. The proportion of journeymen with apprenticeship training will vary widely from trade to trade, ranging from less than 1 percent for operating engineers to 36 percent for electricians. Thus, it is estimated 90 percent of the journeymen recruited during the next decade will not have served an apprenticeship. In the past, such workers "picked up" a trade by working at various unskilled jobs and observing the work of experienced craftsmen. However, this procedure usually takes longer than serving a period of apprenticeship and seldom results in complete mastery of a trade. Moreover, adding to the problem are the rapid technological change being introduced in the building trades which will make it imperative for new workers to complete apprenticeship programs to meet demanding skill requirements.

¹Many of the projections cited in this analysis are based on studies completed recently by the Department of Labor.

II. NEED FOR ADVANCED TRAINING OF JOURNEYMEN

Introduction of new methods of operation and new construction materials make it necessary to develop training programs to enable workers to use them effectively. This may involve further training of those already employed as journeymen, particularly those workers who did not complete their apprenticeship.

To meet such needs, some local joint apprenticeship committees have already developed advanced training programs for journeymen. A study of the electrical contracting industry made in 1959 revealed that such programs were sponsored by 40 percent of the firms included in the study. The types of training sponsored by the various committees covered a wide range, both in number of courses and content. Courses most frequently offered were in basic electronics and blueprint reading. Available information indicates that several trades have been active in developing journeymen training.

Some of the programs being developed are designed to teach supervisory responsibility. For example, in one area of the United States, due to a shortage of qualified foremen in the plumbing industry, the plumbers have taken steps to train present journeymen to assume supervisory responsibility on large construction projects.

An indication of the extent to which journeymen become foremen or contractors was provided by a 1956 study of former apprentices who completed their training six years earlier.² Approximately 20 percent of those who had been apprenticed in the construction trades were employed as foremen and 10 percent as contractors. The proportions, by trade, who attained such positions within 6 years after completing apprenticeship were as follows:

Trade	Supervisor or foreman (percent)	Contractor (percent)
Bricklayer.....	18.7	9.6
Carpenter	23.0	12.7
Electrician	20.9	5.0
Painter.....	15.8	11.7
Plasterer-cement mason	14.2	10.4
Plumber-pipe fitter.....	19.9	12.0
Sheet metal worker.....	17.3	9.9
Other building trades.....	18.7	.8

²"Career Patterns of Former Apprentices in the Construction Trades," Construction Review, May 1959, pp.4-8.

III. MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT NEEDS

The pattern in the construction industry is consistent with the trend throughout industry in regard to the steadily increasing proportions of personnel in executive, administrative, and professional positions. This trend is related to the research efforts and the introduction of new products and processes as well as growing complexity in organization and administration. Because of the need for management personnel, an increasing number of industrial organizations are sponsoring appropriate training programs, both internally and at educational institutions.

Assembling a managerial team is difficult enough in a manufacturing plant. However, in construction it is further complicated by the continual necessity for assembling and disbanding crews and shifting the locale of large-scale operations.

The ability of the construction industry to put in place the huge volume projected for this decade depends not only on the availability of machinery, equipment, materials, and on an adequate supply of on-site workers with requisite skills, but also on managerial efficiency which effectively blends these resources.

Errata

Construction Review, March 1961 issue, p. 5. Portland Cement Shipments: The Outlook for 1961.

Opening sentence of that article should have read:

U. S. domestic cement shipments in 1961, not including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, are expected to rise to 323 million barrels, up 5 percent from 1960 and nearly equal to the all time high of 330 million barrels set in 1959.

Construction in 1960

By Gardner F. Derrickson*

The value of total construction put-in-place in 1960 amounted to \$55.2 billion, a decline of \$1 billion, or nearly 2 percent from the record value of \$56.2 billion established in 1959. Private construction outlays at \$38.9 billion were down 3 percent, whereas public construction outlays at \$16.2 billion were virtually the same as in 1959. The 1960 construction value represented nearly 11 percent of the Gross National Product, about the same proportion as was registered from 1954 through 1958, and higher than the proportion prevailing in earlier post World War II years (chart 1). The unusually high 11.6 percent portion recorded for 1959 stemmed from the special antirecessionary stimulants to construction activity in that year, particularly to housing and highway construction. Only during the late 1920's was the proportion of Gross National Product accounted for by construction larger than in recent years; during each of the years 1924 through 1928 the proportion roughly equalled or exceeded 12 percent.

The physical volume of construction activity put in place—measured in constant dollars—dropped 4 percent in 1960, twice as much as in current dollars. The greater drop in physical volume stems from the slight rise in construction costs between 1959 and 1960.

As in 1959, residential construction (public and private) was the principal factor in the movement of total new construction activity. Residential construction outlays declined \$2.5 billion in 1960, more than offsetting the \$1.5 billion rise in all other types. In 1959, the rise in residential construction accounted for \$4 1/2 billion of the \$5 1/2 billion increase in total construction activity. All categories of private nonresidential construction rose in 1960, except farm. Industrial building stood out with a gain of \$3/4 billion—up over one-third from 1959. Total public nonresidential construction increased slightly, but mixed movements occurred among individual categories. Highway construction was down for the first time in many years.

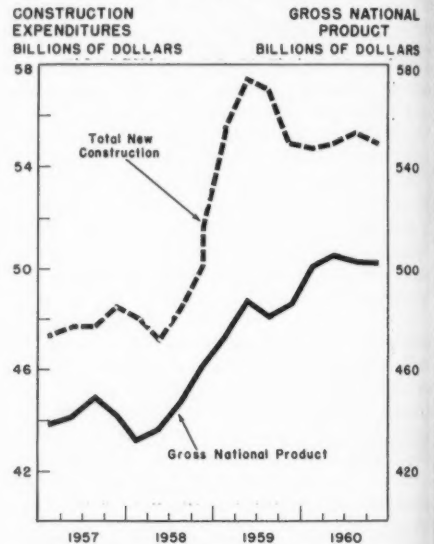
Construction materials output declined in 1960, in line with the fall in new construction activity. Those materials most closely associated with residential construction tended to fall the most. The output of iron and steel building materials ran counter to the overall trend, increasing sub-

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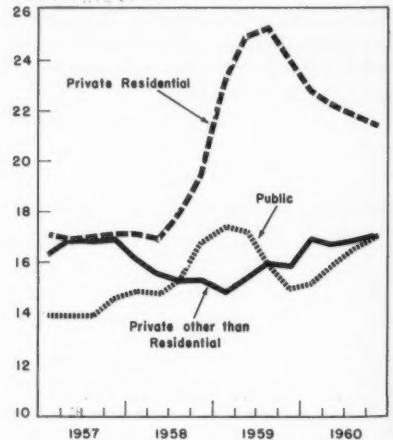
Chart 1.

Gross National Product and New Construction Expenditures

(Quarterly Totals, Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)



CONSTRUCTION EXPENDITURES
BILLIONS OF DOLLARS



SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

stantially in 1960 because of special factors related to the extended steel strike in the second half of 1959.

Overall construction costs rose about 1 1/2 percent in 1960, roughly comparable to the rate of the preceding 2 years, but less than half the average annual rate of the 1950-59 period. Highway costs dropped again, residential and industrial building costs showed little or no change, and construction costs for other types rose by appreciable amounts. Among the principal components of construction costs, labor costs rose 5 percent, construction machinery and equipment rose 2 1/2 percent, and materials declined 4 percent. Among the different materials, the largest price declines were registered by Douglas fir, domestic water heaters, and nonferrous wire, cable, and tubing.

Employment in contract construction held up in 1960, but average weekly hours dropped about 1 percent. Average hourly earnings increased 5 percent, in line with annual rates of increase over the past decade.

HOUSING

The total number of new housing units on which construction was started dropped nearly one-fifth in 1960 from the near-record volume of the preceding year. The 1959 level had represented a large increase (14 percent) from 1958, induced in large part by a number of antirecession measures starting in 1958. The 1960 decline was from 1,553,500 new units in 1959 to 1,279,400 units. The downtrend started in October 1959, when total housing starts receded from the 1.6 and 1.5 million annual rates of the earlier months of 1959. In the first half of 1960, the rate averaged about 1.3 million and in the second half, 1.2 million.

The housing start decline in 1960 was somewhat greater within metropolitan areas (19 percent) than it was in other sections of the country (15 percent). However, metropolitan areas accounted for 68.7 percent of total units started in 1960, only fractionally below 1959.

The 1960 housing trend reflected in part the general recessionary conditions which developed in the economy during the year. However, the reaction from the 1958-59 special stimulation of housing undoubtedly kept starts lower in 1960 than they otherwise would have been. This was, however, the first time in the postwar period that a decline in starts was clearly associated with a significant rise in vacancy rates, thus offering some indication that the underlying demand for new housing had weakened. This largely accounts for the failure of new housing starts to rise in the face of the increasing availability of mortgage funds throughout the year.

The housing start decline occurred in the private area, which accounted for nearly 97 percent of the total in 1960. Private starts numbered 1,240,000

in 1960, of which 1,217,500 were classified as nonfarm. The proportion of nonfarm starts which was financed under Government mortgage insurance programs was 27 percent of the total. Public housing starts rose from 36,700 units in 1959 to 41,600 in 1960. Capehart military housing starts, which reached a peak in 1958, still comprised the bulk of the Federally-owned housing construction in 1960, although they dropped about 30 percent following a nearly 60 percent decline in 1959. The public rise occurred in the State- and locally owned area where starts rose substantially in 1960. Within this category the rise was concentrated in Federally-aided projects (PHA), which rose by about 7,000 units, or 50 percent. Nonaided units declined sharply.

The value of expenditures of private nonfarm residential construction put-in-place in 1960 declined 10 percent to \$22.0 billion. The chief factor in the overall decline was the 15-percent lower rate of expenditures for new dwelling units. In contrast, additions and alterations expenditures, which tend to be favored when the market for new housing is relatively poor, increased about 5 percent and the value of new construction of nonhousekeeping facilities, only a minor part of residential construction, rose 20 percent. In both of the latter groups, expenditures were at an alltime high. Motel construction, which has been booming in recent years, continued to spark nonhousekeeping growth.

The smaller reduction in the value of new dwelling units put-in-place (15 percent) than in the number of starts (20 percent) is related to various factors which have been significant throughout the postwar period. These are: Increases in the average unit size, the growing importance of built-in features, and the use of new materials which add to unit costs but lower the costs of maintenance. These, together with rising construction costs, have added to the total cost per unit. On the other hand, the slightly increasing proportion of the total represented by multi-unit structures, which accounted for over 20 percent of all units in 1960, was a factor operating to decrease the average value per unit. Although multiunit construction starts in 1960 were up only 1 percentage point from 1959, this growth trend has been present since 1955, when less than 10 percent of all starts (adjusted for the new housing start series) were in multifamily structures.

The number of starts in FHA and VA programs as a percent of private nonfarm starts declined somewhat in 1960. FHA starts accounted for 21 percent of the total and VA starts 6 percent, each down 1 percent from 1959. The relative importance of the VA program has been declining steadily from 1955, when it accounted for 30 percent of starts. The FHA proportion was approximately the same in 1960 as in 1955; however, the 1960 proportion would be about 2 percentage points

higher than in 1955, if allowance were made for the effects of the shift to a new housing start series in 1959 (chart 2).

The decline from 1959 in the FHA proportion occurred despite some further liberalization of down-payment provisions and a substantial drop in the discounts on FHA mortgages in 1960. The maximum loan-to-value ratios permitted under the Housing Act of 1959 were put into effect in the fall of 1960. The higher scale now prevailing provides a loan value up to 97 percent on an appraised value of \$13,500 or less, 90 percent between \$13,500 and \$18,000, and 70 percent on the excess over \$18,000. The only change was in the middle bracket values, of which the upper limit was raised to \$18,000 from \$16,000, and the loan-to-value ratio raised from 85 percent to 90 percent. The discount on FHA loans of 5 3/4 percent (the maximum allowable rate throughout 1960) dropped during the year from about 4 percent to 2 percent.

Nonfarm mortgage recordings of \$20,000 or less dropped 9 percent from the 1959 peak to \$29.3 billion. The lending of savings and loan associations dropped only 7 percent, increasing the relative share of this largest single source of housing mortgage funds. Commercial banks, second in relative size, continued to lose ground during the year both absolutely and relatively, whereas individual lenders, with a small increase, moved closer to becoming the second most important source of mortgage funds. The latter development may be partly due to the increasing tendency toward second mortgage financing, a type of lending shunned by institutional investors. Lending for housing by insurance companies declined in 1960, continuing the trend of recent years. This change has been influenced by their increasing preference for multiunit construction, where unit costs are lower and yields are higher.

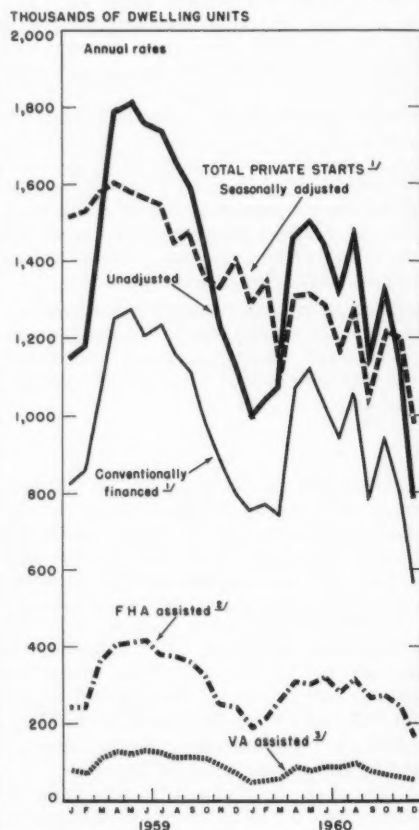
The 1960 decline in housing starts was quite evenly distributed among the four major geographic regions of the nation. The decline was least (14 percent) in the South—which was the leading home-building area with one-third of new home sites—and greatest (20 percent) in the North Central region. However, the differences between regions were less in 1960 than they have been in recent years.

PRIVATE NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION

In contrast with the downtrend in the private housing sector, new private nonfarm nonresidential construction expenditures rose 10 percent to a record of \$15.6 billion in 1960. However, in terms of physical volume, 1960 does not represent a record year; 1957 still marks the high point. Construction cost increases of 6 percent over the last 3 years have more than offset the 3 percent net growth in the value of construction.

Chart 2.

Private Nonfarm Housing Starts By Type of Financing



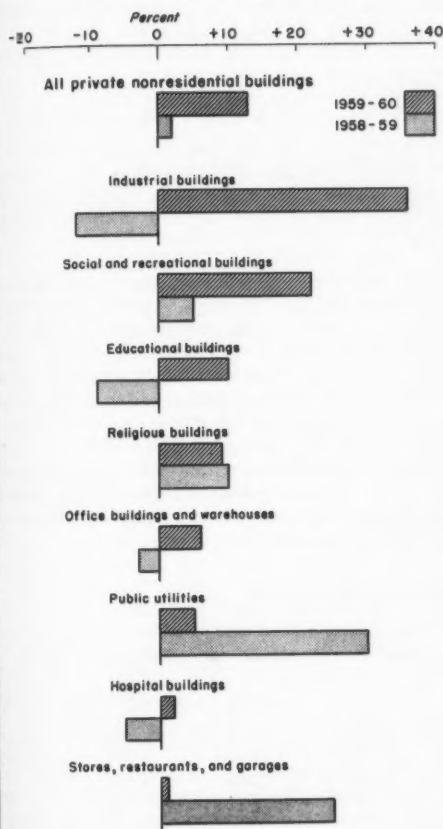
In relation to the lower 1958 and 1959 expenditure levels stemming from the 1958 economic downturn, the 1960 performance of nonresidential construction represented a notable degree of recovery (chart 3). The gains recorded in large measure also represented growth in physical volume as well.

Despite the generally accepted adequacy of overall industrial capacity, industrial building rose one-third in 1960, to a value of nearly \$2.9 billion. This represented the largest increase among the different types of nonresidential construction. However, the 1960 rate is still substantially below the \$3.6 billion peak of 1957.

Chart 3.

New Private Nonresidential Construction

Expenditures for Selected Types:
Percent Change, 1959-60 and 1958-59



Source: Department of Commerce.

The impact of research and development activities appears to have contributed to the upsurge in new industrial building through the development of new products and new methods of production, which require new structures. In addition, the building of industrial facilities in which research efforts take place have been greatly stimulated. The rapid rise in expenditures for research and development activities in recent years has been intensified by increased competition among industrial concerns. Furthermore, the relocation of industry has been stimulated by the vigorous efforts of many communities to aid local area growth by means of tax incentives. The growing

number of labor-surplus areas has also tended to attract industries into new locations, resulting in stimulation to building.

Moreover, despite the uncertainties in the general business situation during much of 1960, industrial construction contracts awarded during the year rose sharply, resulting in a large carryover of work into 1961.

Commercial construction expenditures increased 3 percent in 1960, reaching a new peak of \$4.1 billion. Both subdivisions of this category shared in the rise: office buildings and warehouses rose 5 percent, but stores, restaurants, and garages increased only 1 percent. Both of these groups hit new peaks in 1960, the former of \$2.1 billion and the latter at \$2.0 billion. Although New York City continued to predominate in office building construction, the participation of other large cities became a more important factor in 1960. The falling off in residential construction in 1960 was beginning to have an impact on the initiation of new shopping center projects. However, the impact of this on 1960 expenditures was negligible.

Social and recreational construction registered the second largest relative increase in nonresidential construction in 1960, rising 23 percent to a new record of nearly \$700 million. This group has shown a rapid rate of growth in recent years, increasing its share of the nonresidential total from 2 to over 4 percent between 1956 and 1960. There has been a substantial boom for several years in such recreational facilities as bowling alleys, swimming pools, and country clubs, following in the wake of the large number of houses which have been erected in the postwar period. An awareness of the need for such facilities in the new suburbs, as well as their high profitability, has become increasingly recognized in the past few years. Their underlying support comes from the general trend of rising personal income. This category of construction appears likely to hold up well for some time to come.

Religious construction continued to rise in 1960—by 7 percent—passing the \$1 billion mark for the first time. However, the proportion of the nonresidential total represented by this category fell off for the first time in several years. The propelling forces in its marked growth during recent years has been the rapid suburbanization of metropolitan areas, which, together with rising church membership, has created the need for more facilities. In addition, the increased use of church buildings for general community purposes has led not only to the building of larger structures, but also the incorporation of such facilities as air-conditioning and modern kitchen equipment, thus further increasing construction costs.

The growth of private educational construction (mainly parochial and college facilities) kept pace with the nonresidential total increase of 10 percent in 1960. Although expenditures reached a

new peak at \$580 million, the 1958 figure was nearly as high. During the past 5 years this category of construction has been relatively stable. However, steadily rising costs during this period have resulted in a slight downtrend in physical volume.

Private hospital construction at \$579 million in 1960 increased slightly over 1959, but fell a little short of the 1958 peak of \$600 million. It should be noted, however, that private hospital construction now constitutes less than 4 percent of the private nonresidential total, down from about 8 percent in the early fifties. The underlying demand for new hospitals continues strong, particularly in smaller communities, but financial problems constitute a serious barrier. Furthermore, the mounting costs of hospital construction associated with complex and costly equipment and facilities, which have become a necessary feature of a modern hospital, have contributed, together with the inflation of building costs, to a decline in the number of hospital beds per dollar of expenditure.

Federal aid to hospital construction under the Hill-Burton Act, in effect since 1948, has had an important stimulating effect on the level of hospital construction, both private and public. These funds, of which nearly half are used for private hospitals, have risen from about \$40 million in 1955 to \$155 million in 1960 for both public and private hospitals, increasing from about 5 percent to over 15 percent of total annual expenditures for hospital construction. Because they generally

comprise one-third of the costs of the projects on which they are used, their effect is much greater than the amount of the aid. The assisted projects are generally located in the more rural areas, where lack of hospitals is greatest and the financial ability to build them the poorest. Consequently, the increased hospital construction resulting from Hill-Burton funds probably lies somewhere between 2 and 3 times the amount of the aid. The total aid for both public and private hospitals has been raised to \$185 million in both 1959 and 1960 from an annual average of \$115 million in the 1955-58 period.¹ Due to the lag between appropriations and expenditures, as well as some failure to use all available funds, actual expenditures in 1960 were \$155 million, as compared with \$144 million in 1959, and \$113 million in 1958.

Public utilities construction, accounting for over one-third of private nonfarm nonresidential construction in 1959, rose 5 percent in 1960, only half as much as the nonresidential total. After several years of close correspondence of movement in the two series, public utility construction expenditures failed to keep pace with the trend of the nonresidential total in both 1959 and 1960. Among the subdivisions of the public utilities total, the largest relative gains in 1960 were registered by railroads, up 20 percent, and telephone and telegraph, up 16 percent:

Value of Public Utilities New Construction Put-in-Place
(Millions of dollars)

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Public utilities, total.	4,363	4,893	5,414	5,105	4,995	5,245
Railroad	374	427	406	276	251	282
Telephone and telegraph	805	1,066	1,068	904	952	1,088
Electric light and power	1,767	1,845	2,100	2,250	2,072	2,050
Gas	1,247	1,400	1,650	1,500	1,600	1,700
Other public utilities	170	155	190	175	120	125

¹ BDSA estimates, based on the most recent information. They differ from already published Bureau of the Census statistics, which were derived from earlier information. The Bureau of the Census will revise its statistics early in 1961 in accordance with final data.

Railroad construction, however—at less than \$300 million—averaged over \$100 million less than average expenditures during the 1955-57 period. Telephone and telegraph construction hit a new record of \$1.1 billion. Gas utility construction rose 6 percent in 1960 to \$1.7 billion, also a new peak. This gain was modest in light of the tremendous volume of approvals in 1959 by the Federal Power Commission of proposed new pipelines for the transmission of gas. Electric light and power construction—the largest utility subdivision—dropped slightly to \$2.05 billion in 1960, \$0.20 billion, or 10 percent, below the 1958 peak. Power capacity seems to be adequate in light of the demands upon it. However, modernization re-

quirements still remain an important aspect of electric utility construction. Other public utilities (pipelines and local transit) rose slightly to \$125 million in 1960; however, this level was one-third less than the annual average during the 1955-58 period.

Farm construction activity declined from \$1.4 billion in 1959 to \$1.3 billion in 1960, reflecting the substantial drop in farm income in 1959. A rise in farm income in 1958 had led to an increase in farm construction in 1959.

¹ Existing legislation permits a maximum appropriation of \$210 million per annum.

PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION

Total public construction at \$16.2 billion in 1960 was virtually unchanged from 1959. This was the first year since the end of World War II that no increase occurred in this category. Largely responsible for breaking the series of successive annual increases was the 4 percent drop in construction expenditures for Federally-owned projects. Military facilities was the category of construction most involved in the decline in Federal spending.

State and locally owned construction at \$10.1 billion, accounting for over three-fourths of total public construction, gained 1 percent, approximately offsetting the \$150 million overall decline in spending for Federally-owned projects. The lack of a more substantial gain in expenditures for State and locally owned facilities stems from a decline in Federal grants-in-aid rather than a fall in the direct outlays of State and local governments. The grants dropped to less than \$2.5 billion, almost \$350 million below 1959. It should be noted that in 1959 the volume of Federal grants-in-aid was swelled by the special highway grant of \$400 million of "antirecession funds," authorized by the Federal Highway Act of 1958, the expenditure of which had to be completed by the end of 1959. Thus, the decline in 1960 was from a temporarily raised 1959 level.

Federally-owned construction, while in general down in 1960, registered gains in several categories, although, as noted earlier, military facilities and residential construction declined. Industrial construction rose 14 percent, and conservation and development was up 10 percent, the Federal portion of the almost \$1.25 billion total for the latter category exceeding the one billion dollar mark for the first time.

Outlays for highways—almost all of which are owned by State and local governments—declined in 1960 for the first time since the end of World War II. The drop was from \$5.9 to \$5.8 billion, or about 2 percent, in large part a reaction to the accelerated highway spending in 1959. Contract awards, which had slipped substantially in 1959, increased during 1960. Because of the long lag between contract awards and completions, the lowered awards in 1959 produced the reduced highway construction expenditures in 1960. On the other hand, the rising contract awards in 1960 may be expected to lift the level of highway construction in 1961.

Public educational construction, the second largest public category and also one in which State and locally owned projects predominate, rose almost 6 percent in 1960 to \$2.8 billion, approximately recovering the level achieved in 1957 and 1958. An important 1960 development bearing on school construction was school bond election approvals. These amounted to \$2.1 billion in 1960, up one-half

of a billion dollars from 1959, a good augury for the future.

The value of public residential construction put-in-place dropped 25 percent, or one-quarter of a billion dollars, last year. This reflects in part the nearly 50-percent decline in public residential starts between 1959 and 1960. However, starts rose over 10 percent in 1960, foreshadowing a probable increase in expenditures in 1961. The 1960 drop in public residential construction put-in-place was the largest relative decline of all public or private categories. The decline was four times as great in the Federal Housing sector as in the State and locally owned area. The Federal decline was due in large part to a tapering off in the Capehart military housing program.

Public hospital construction of \$400 million in 1960 was 7 percent less than in 1959. The more than \$400 million annual average of the past 3 years was, however, substantially above the \$300 million level of both 1955 and 1956, but below the near \$500 million mark of the 1949-52 period. Hill-Burton funds have been an important factor in the significantly raised level of hospital construction taking place since the program began in 1948. The use of these funds in 1959, about half of which were applied to public construction, had risen \$30 million and was a factor in the 10-percent rise in 1959. Although their use rose by another \$10 million in 1960, it was not enough to offset downward pressures stemming from the tight money market prevailing about 2 years ago.

Among other categories of public construction in which State activity predominates, administrative and service, and other nonresidential construction each rose about 5 percent in 1960. In each instance, expenditures for Federally owned facilities were down substantially, but were more than offset by the expansion in the State and local sector.

Public construction of water and sewer systems, which are entirely local governmental operations, moved in opposite directions in 1960, the former rising 8 percent to \$600 million, and the latter receding slightly from its 1959 peak to \$880 million. Water facilities have been in short supply because of the growing number of new suburban communities, but have failed until relatively recently to obtain the public support needed for their proper expansion. Their stable level in recent years was substantially exceeded in 1960, and continued rises are indicated in the years ahead. Sewer system expenditures, on the other hand, rose steadily from the end of World War II through 1959. However, many of the larger projects contributing to the peak activity in 1959 were completed, and were not fully offset by the increasing number of smaller projects.

Construction of military facilities decreased 9 percent in 1960, a drop of about \$130 million to a total of under \$1.4 billion. This category now ac-

counts for about 40 percent of the value of all Federally owned new construction.

The largest relative rises in public construction in 1960 occurred in the construction of public service enterprises (which include, principally, publicly owned electric, gas, transit, and terminal facilities), up 17 percent, and industrial building, up 14 percent, respectively.

The conservation and development category rose sharply in 1960—by 10 percent, or over \$100 million. This Federal operation, which accounted for nearly \$1.1 billion last year, has grown, on the average, by \$100 million per year since 1955. The increased expenditures over the past 5 years have generally tended to be widely spread among the various types of conservation and development activities.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS OUTPUT

The output of construction materials, as measured by the Department of Commerce composite index, which covers a wide selection of items, dropped nearly 4 percent in 1960, almost equalling the decline in the physical volume of construction. Exclusive of iron and steel building products, however, which rose 6 percent as a result of special factors, the decline in the overall output of construction materials was more than 6 percent. The output of most materials decreased by proportions exceeding the decline in construction volume (chart 4).

The substantial rise in the output of iron and steel building products in 1960 was an aftermath of the extended steel strike in the second half of 1959. In anticipation of this event, iron and steel production had proceeded at high rates during the first half of 1959, but was not high enough to offset the low output during the second half. The rise in 1960 would have been even greater had it not been for the recent tendency of producers, suppliers, and consumers to carry inventories at lower levels. This development stemmed from the readiness with which steel producers were able to fill orders after the resumption of production late in 1959.

The largest building materials output declines between 1959 and 1960 occurred in two groups of materials of great importance in residential building, where the principal construction declines were concentrated. These materials were millwork down 22 percent, and heating and plumbing equipment, down 16 percent. The rates of decline varied little among the principal subdivisions in these two categories. Plumbing fixtures, another category strongly influenced by residential construction, fell 12 percent.

Portland cement production was down 6 percent in 1960, reflecting the decline in residential construction and highways, offset in part by the gains in other areas, particularly in private nonfarm nonresidential construction. The unusually late

spring in 1960 and the particularly severe December also contributed to a slower rate in concrete work of many types, including maintenance and repair, in 1960 as compared with 1959.

Declines between 3 and 7 percent in 1960 were registered in the output of gypsum, clay construction, lumber and wood, and asphalt products, also reflecting in substantial part the drop in residential construction.

Within the lumber and wood products category, which in total decreased in output 5 percent, there was considerable variation. The production of hardwood flooring, insulating boards, and softwood lumber, largely tied in with residential construction, dropped 12, 11, and 7 percent respectively. On the other hand, hardboard production rose 8 percent, and the output of Douglas fir plywood was down only fractionally. Hardboard—reconstituted wood—has been much improved in design, and has been widely publicized in recent years. It is currently being used more extensively in residential construction than heretofore, particularly for siding, interior wall paneling, cabinets, and floor underlayment, as well as for various industrial uses. Douglas fir plywood is also being increasingly used for siding and floor underlayment in residential construction. Both hardboard and plywood are being used in increasing amounts for maintenance and repair purposes, as well.

The production of structural clay tile dropped 9 percent in 1960, substantially more than other clay construction products, the output of which declined between 3 and 6 percent. Structural clay tile has been declining steadily since 1955 and is currently being produced at only a little more than half of the 1955 volume. The use of this item for fireproofing structural steel has apparently been giving way to more economical fireproofing processes. Hollow facing tile has also been declining since 1955, although not so sharply. The glazed variety has been subject to competition from vitreous glazed concrete masonry and synthetic glazes applied to other materials.

The output of paint, varnish, and lacquer increased only fractionally in 1960. This category was the only materials group other than iron and steel products that did not decline. Maintenance, repair, and non-construction uses contributed to its stability.

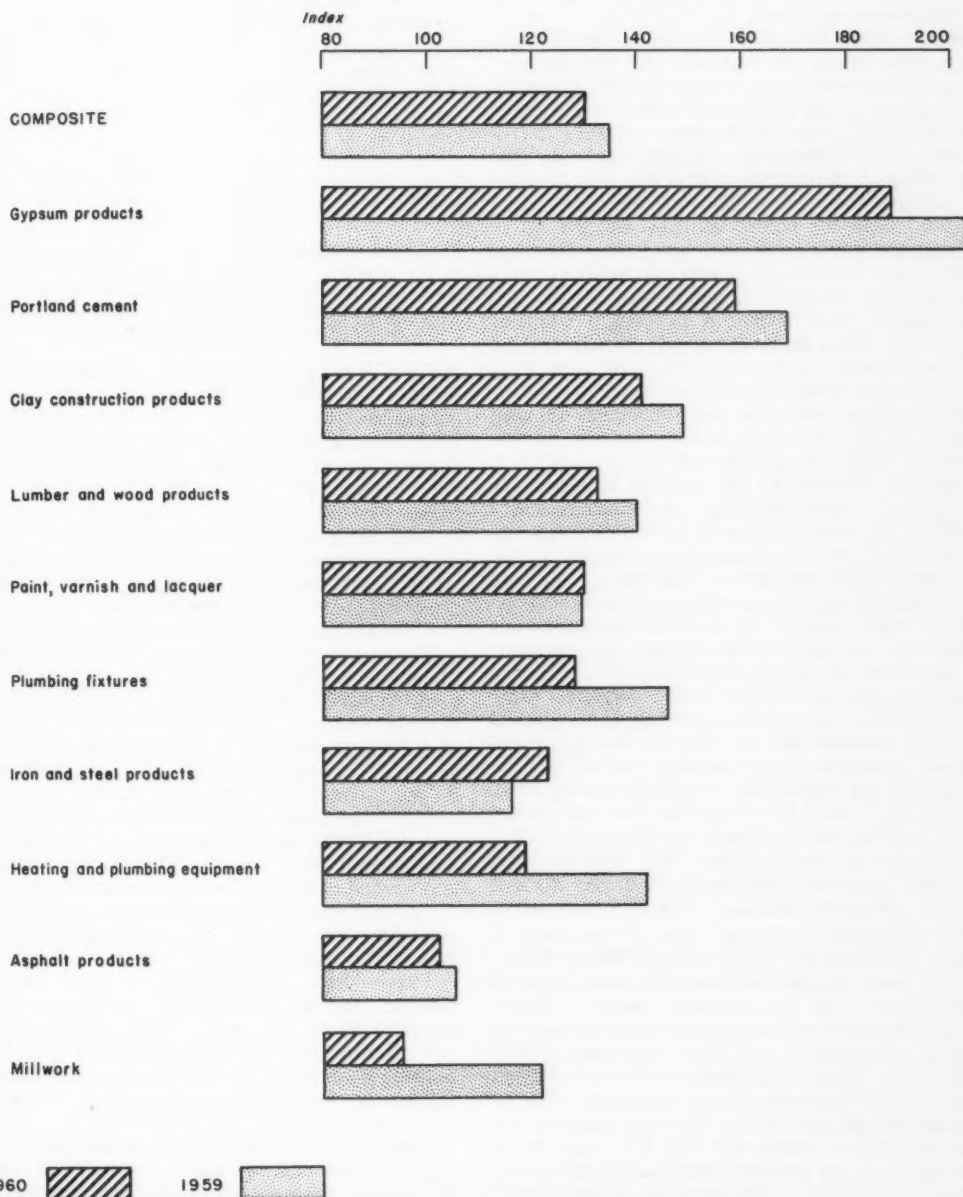
CONSTRUCTION COSTS

Construction costs, as measured by the Department of Commerce composite cost index, rose 1 1/2 percent during 1960, slightly less than in 1959, and about the same as in 1958. The pace of construction cost advance over the past 3 years was decidedly less than the nearly 4-percent average annual rate of increase that characterized the 1951-57 period, or the 3.2 percent average rate for the 1950-59 period.

Chart 4.

Construction Materials Output Indexes, 1959-60

(Monthly Average 1947-49=100)



Source: Department of Commerce.

The rise in construction costs during 1960 was approximately equal to the rise in consumer prices, greater than the slight rise in wholesale prices, and in contrast with the slight decline in industrial prices. Over the entire decade of the 50's, construction costs climbed nearly twice as fast as wholesale prices, two-thirds faster than consumer prices, and two-fifths faster than prices of industrial goods.

Considerable variation occurred in cost changes during 1960 among the various cost indexes pertaining to different types of construction (chart 5). Both industrial and residential construction costs were about the same in December 1960 as in December 1959. However, residential costs had risen about 1 percent by mid-1960, but dropped back during the second half of the year. Construction costs for public utilities and for office buildings and warehouses increased about 2 percent during 1960. Commercial and institutional costs were up over 3 percent, and sewer, water, and conservation costs nearly 4 percent. Highway construction costs declined slightly, falling for the third successive year, current costs measuring about 5 percent below the 1957 peak.

Considerable variation also occurred in cost changes by type of construction over the decade preceding 1960, the pattern of differences being substantially similar to the current situation. In both periods, above-average cost increases occurred in the construction of public utilities, office buildings and warehouses, and sewer, water, and conservation projects. Highways, the only type of construction for which costs declined during the past year, showed the smallest increase over the decade. In residential construction, the current increase is much below average, whereas the decade rate is slightly below average. Only for industrial construction is there a directional difference between the current and decade rate of increase in relation to the average. Industrial construction costs registered no change during 1960, whereas over the 1950-59 period the rate of increase was somewhat greater than average. Percent changes in construction costs over the past year are compared with annual average changes over the previous decade in the following table:

The relatively moderate rate of increase in highway construction costs since 1950 contrasts with the much larger increases for other types of construction. In the highway sector, tighter bidding resulted from increasing competition among highway contractors, and this was coupled with productivity gains associated with the growing mechanization of roadbuilding processes. The increased competition among highway builders became intensified during the last 2-3 years as the interstate highway program progressed more slowly than anticipated. Furthermore, a more ample supply of heavy equipment became available as other types of heavy construction, notably in-

Percent Changes in Construction Costs

Type of Construction	December 1959 ¹ to December 1960	Average annual change, 1950-1959
Public utilities:		
Electric and gas.....	2.3	5.2
Telephone.....		4.1
Railroad.....		3.9
Office buildings and warehouses.....	2.0	3.6
Sewer, water, and conser- vation.....	3.8	4.2
Commercial and institu- tional.....	3.3	3.7
Residential.....	0.2	3.0
Industrial.....	0.0	3.5
Highways.....	- 0.5	1.3
Composite—all types.....	1.5	3.2

¹ For office buildings and warehouses, and industrial construction, the percentage changes were measured from the fourth quarter of 1959 to the fourth quarter of 1960.

dustrial and public utilities, slackened. These factors contributed to the decline in highway costs during the past 3 years. Also contributing to the more favorable cost situation in highway construction in recent years are the substitution of less costly materials such as prestressed concrete on bridges in place of steel, and asphalt for concrete. Lowered engineering costs were also made possible by the increasing use of techniques involving electronic computers and photogrammetry. Although some of these factors affected other types of construction also, they did so to a lesser degree.

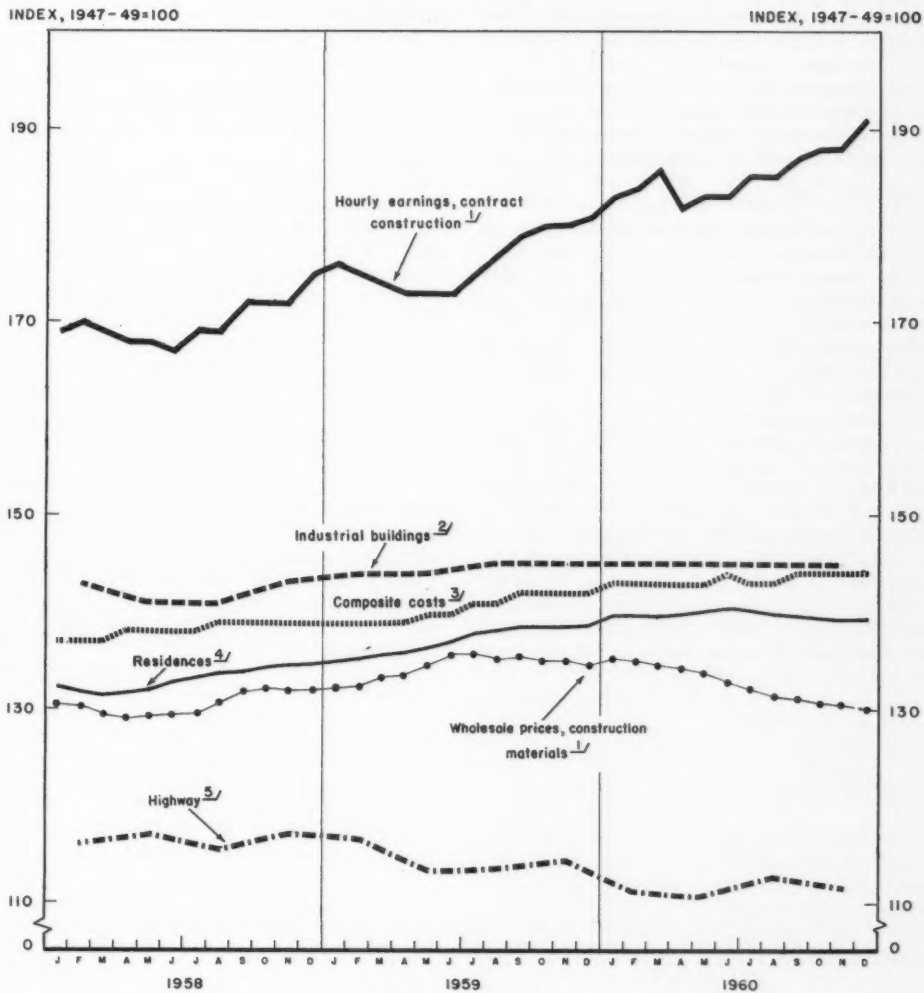
Changes in construction costs reflected largely the net effect of changes in the principal components involved. During 1960, average hourly earnings of contract construction workers increased about 5 percent, about the same rate of increase as the average of the past decade. All trades shared in the growth. By the end of 1960, the average hourly wage scale of union building trades workers was \$3.70 per hour. Construction machinery and equipment prices rose 2 1/2 percent during 1960 and prices of materials declined nearly 4 percent. Thus, the effects of higher labor costs and more expensive machinery and equipment were offset in some measure by lower materials prices.

These three components of costs showed a similar relative relationship during the 1950-59 period. While the annual composite construction cost index rose by 3.2 percent, average hourly earnings advanced by 5.3 percent, construction equipment and machinery prices by 4.7 percent, and materials prices by 2.8 percent.

Lumber prices showed their customary sensitivity to construction shifts during 1960. Douglas fir prices dropped most—13 percent—but other softwood prices were down markedly also. The price declines in hardwoods, plywood, millwork,

Chart 5.

Selected Construction Cost Indicators 1958-60



^{1/} DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS; ^{2/} TURNER CONSTRUCTION COMPANY,
^{3/} BUREAU OF THE CENSUS; ^{4/} E. H. BOECKH AND ASSOCIATES; ^{5/} BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS.

and building paper and board were moderate, close to the 4 percent overall construction materials price decline.

Prices of most metals and metal products used in construction decreased slightly in 1960. Prices on nonferrous building wire, nonmetallic sheathed cable, and copper water tubing, however, tumbled one-fourth over the year. Domestic water heaters dropped 13 percent, continuing a steady decline since 1955. In contrast, corrugated aluminum roofing prices rose 10 percent.

The cost of concrete ingredients, concrete products, and structural clay products tended slightly upward, and somewhat larger rises were registered for inlaid linoleum and asbestos cement shingles.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS

Despite the 4 percent decline in the physical volume of new construction put-in-place, total employment by construction contractors of 2,795,000 persons in 1960 was about the same as in 1959 and 5 percent below the 1956 peak of 2,929,000. However, average weekly hours fell off slightly in 1960—about 1 percent—reflecting the easing off in total construction activity.

Building contractors increased their number of employees about 2 percent in 1960, whereas nonbuilding contractors dropped their number by 5 percent. Within building construction, contractors in the special trades increased the number of their employees 3 percent; among the special trades, both electrical work and painting and decorating rose 7 percent. As compared with the 1956 peak, the total number of employees in contract construction in 1960 was down 4 percent. However, the number of employees in the special

trades in 1960 was 7 percent above the comparable 1956 level, and in painting and decorating a 25 percent increase occurred.

The seasonally-adjusted pattern of total construction employment during the year was essentially even, two low points in March and December stemming from the effects of severe weather conditions on an industry particularly sensitive to this factor.

The small decline in weekly hours in contract construction—from 36.8 to 36.5—stemmed from the building construction sector, which accounted for four-fifths of the number of employees. The average weekly hours of all building contractors dropped 0.3 hours per week, most of the subdivisions being close to this figure. In painting and decorating, however, weekly hours rose 0.6 hours per week; on the other hand, in electrical work there was no change. The weekly hours of employees of nonbuilding contractors rose from 40.3 to 40.6 hours, most of the growth stemming from the highway and street sector.

Average hourly earnings in contract construction—up 5 percent in 1960 to \$3.28 per hour—increased at a rate comparable to the average of the past decade. The gains of recent years were 4 percent in 1959, 4 percent in 1958, and 6 percent in 1957. The 1960 increases in hourly earnings for the various types of contract construction work ranged between 4 and 7 percent. They were somewhat larger in nonbuilding than in building construction, in contrast with 1958 and 1959.

The hourly wage increase of 5 percent in 1960 combined with the 1 percent drop in weekly hours resulted in a decline in average weekly earnings of 4 percent.

Installation of Selected Heating Equipment in 1959*

In the past, few data have been available on the installation of various types of heating equipment. Particularly lacking have been statistics on heating equipment installed in new housing, as compared with that used for modernization and replacement needs.

In an effort to supply such information, the Building Materials Division of the Business and Defense Services Administration recently conducted a survey covering a large number of Installers of Heating Equipment.

The questionnaire used in this survey was designed to distinguish between installations in new and old structures as well as to obtain data on the type of heating units installed. This report summarizes the most important findings of the survey and pertains to 1959 operations. Additional discussion and analysis of the facts derived is planned for later publication. Information from previous surveys of manufacturers shipments of all the major types of heating equipment may be related to the data provided by this Installers Survey to provide more precise insights into the structure and function of the heating industry. Such analysis may also provide the basis for a survey to be done at a later date which will surmount the limitations apparent in this pioneer effort.

The industry referred to as "installers" covered by this survey is very large although not presently defined by existing statistical series. A measure of the number of establishments engaged in the installation of heating equipment may be obtained from *COUNTY BUSINESS PATTERNS*, a joint publication of the U. S. Department of Commerce and the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, reflecting those establishments reporting under the Old Age and Survivors Insurance Program covering the first quarter of 1956. Under the classification "Contract construction—plumbing, heating, and air conditioning," there were listed 44,075 es-

tablishments. This survey attempted to cover only a portion of those establishments classified in the trade as "Heating Contractors" and "Plumbing Contractors" because it was considered that such establishments accounted for a substantial portion of installations of heating equipment in the United States.

Questionnaires were sent to a list of 7,764 heating contractors and 5,694 of the larger plumbing contractors. In addition, questionnaires were mailed to a selected list of approximately 2,800 establishments whose business was the sale and distribution of fuel oils to obtain some measure of the extent to which they participated in the installation of heating equipment.

A total of 9,456 reports was received of which 6,805 reported installations of heating equipment in 1959. Of the remaining 2,651 reports, 411 reported no installations during that year, 1,331 were not installers of heating equipment, selling service or fuel oil only, and 909 were no longer in business.

Respondents for this survey were not selected in a manner which would permit the making of "universe" estimates. Because of the qualified nature of the results obtained from the type of sample used, the data presented in tables 1 through 13 are shown in terms of percent distributions. The data from this survey thus serve as first approximations in an area where there has been little information up to now. While no measurement of the statistical accuracy of the data can be made, the results appear to be generally consistent with industry opinion in this field.

Heating systems are classified by two major groups, warm air and wet heat, more recently known as hydronic systems. Hydronic systems utilize cast iron and steel heating boilers as the heat-producing medium.

The data on electric heating systems indicate the number of installations using electric heat but do not show the equipment used. It should be especially noted that the electric installations reported are only those installed by heating contractors and represent only a very small proportion of the electric heat installations in 1959.

*Prepared under the supervision of Charles P. Redick, Director, Building Materials Division, Business and Defense Services Administration, U. S. Department of Commerce.

Table 1.—Number of Heating Units Installed in 1959 and Percentage Distribution by Type, Size, and Census Geographic Divisions*

Type and size of equipment	Total number of units installed, all divisions	Division 1	Division 2	Division 3	Division 4	Division 5	Division 6	Division 7	Division 8	Division 9	Total all divisions
Cast iron boilers:											
0 to 200,000 BTU/H.....	24,329	19.7	34.7	28.7	6.4	5.5	.8	.2	2.1	1.9	100
Over 200,000 BTU/H.....	6,159	10.5	28.0	34.4	5.8	6.4	2.4	2.6	3.8	6.1	100
Total.....	30,488										
Steel heating boilers:											
0 to 200,000 BTU/H.....	10,178	18.0	40.0	21.2	2.4	9.5	.3	2.7	1.2	4.7	100
200 to 500,000 BTU/H....	2,325	6.3	21.4	35.5	4.7	7.1	2.1	2.3	12.8	7.8	100
Over 500,000 BTU/H....	3,368	4.1	22.5	31.3	12.6	8.4	2.4	3.8	5.8	9.1	100
Total.....	15,871										
Central warm air furnaces:											
0 to 150,000 BTU/H.....	265,559	2.7	12.1	40.2	12.6	8.5	3.1	2.6	4.8	13.4	100
Over 150,000 BTU/H.....	19,092	3.2	15.5	34.8	11.0	8.3	5.1	2.7	4.9	14.5	100
Total.....	284,651										
Floor furnaces:											
0 to 75,000 BTU/H.....	10,069	2.1	4.7	10.7	5.3	10.4	6.2	7.2	1.3	52.1	100
Over 75,000 BTU/H.....	2,166	6.4	3.3	34.0	17.8	10.4	2.0	.9	.1	25.1	100
Total.....	12,235										
Wall furnaces:											
0 to 75,000 BTU/H.....	45,163	.2	1.8	7.0	2.0	20.8	1.3	6.4	3.3	57.2	100
Over 75,000 BTU/H.....	1,269	.5	13.0	19.5	2.2	13.4	3.5	12.3	1.7	33.9	100
Total.....	46,432										
Electric heating systems....	3,003	.4	2.4	15.8	9.5	20.9	18.1	6.5	2.4	24.0	100

*For composition of Census geographic divisions, see page 9.

Table 2.—Percentage Distribution of Heating Equipment Installations in 1959 in New and Existing Structures, by Type of Equipment and Size and Type of Structure
Census Division 1—New England

Type and size of equipment	Total	New construction				Replacement and/or modernization			
		Single family	Multi-family	Commercial and industrial	Sub-total	Single family	Multi-family	Commercial and industrial	Sub-total
Cast iron boilers:									
0 to 200,000 BTU/H....	100	44	4	2	50	38	10	2	50
Over 200,000 BTU/H....	100	12	28	31	71	6	9	14	29
Steel heating boilers:									
0 to 200,000 BTU/H....	100	58	2	2	62	33	4	1	38
200 to 500,000 BTU/H....	100	13	2	32	47	25	12	16	53
Over 500,000 BTU/H....	100	1	1	70	72	.....	.....	28	28
Central warm air furnaces:									
0 to 150,000 BTU/H....	100	49	1	3	53	37	9	1	47
Over 150,000 BTU/H....	100	24	4	23	51	30	8	11	49
Floor furnaces:									
0 to 75,000 BTU/H.....	100	44	(*)	5	49	44	2	5	51
Over 75,000 BTU/H....	100	83	.....	2	85	5	.....	10	15
Wall furnaces:									
0 to 75,000 BTU/H.....	100	16	4	23	43	46	8	3	57
Over 75,000 BTU/H.....	100	.....	.....	83	83	17	.....	.....	17
Electric heating systems....	100	9	.....	91	100	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Less than one percent.

Table 3.—Percentage Distribution of Heating Equipment Installations in 1959 in New and Existing Structures, by Type of Equipment and Size and Type of Structure
Census Division 2—Middle Atlantic

Type and size of equipment	Total	New construction				Replacement and/or modernization			
		Single family	Multi-family	Commercial and industrial	Sub-total	Single family	Multi-family	Commercial and industrial	Sub-total
Cast iron boilers:									
0 to 200,000 BTU/H.....	100	22	5	3	30	56	12	2	70
Over 200,000 BTU/H.....	100	4	6	20	30	15	35	20	70
Steel heating boilers:									
0 to 200,000 BTU/H.....	100	41	2	3	46	45	8	1	54
200 to 500,000 BTU/H.....	100	6	7	26	39	21	27	13	61
Over 500,000 BTU/H.....	100	1	19	46	66	4	11	19	34
Central warm air furnaces:									
0 to 150,000 BTU/H.....	100	60	2	3	65	32	2	1	35
Over 150,000 BTU/H.....	100	50	2	15	67	24	5	4	33
Floor furnaces:									
0 to 75,000 BTU/H.....	100	27	1	3	31	60	3	6	69
Over 75,000 BTU/H.....	100	21	.....	11	32	57	3	8	68
Wall furnaces:									
0 to 75,000 BTU/H.....	100	34	1	4	39	49	5	7	61
Over 75,000 BTU/H.....	100	6	13	27	46	32	.....	22	54
Electric heating systems.....	100	32	.....	8	40	29	24	7	60

*Less than one percent.

Table 4.—Percentage Distribution of Heating Equipment Installations in 1959 in New and Existing Structures, by Type of Equipment and Size and Type of Structure
Census Division 3—East North Central

Type and size of equipment	Total	New construction				Replacement and/or modernization			
		Single family	Multi-family	Commercial and industrial	Sub-total	Single family	Multi-family	Commercial and industrial	Sub-total
Cast iron boilers:									
0 to 200,000 BTU/H.....	100	23	8	3	34	54	8	4	66
Over 200,000 BTU/H.....	100	4	15	26	45	17	17	21	55
Steel heating boilers:									
0 to 200,000 BTU/H.....	100	40	8	7	55	35	6	4	45
200 to 500,000 BTU/H.....	100	8	20	37	65	7	14	14	35
Over 500,000 BTU/H.....	100	1	3	67	71	3	3	23	29
Central warm air furnaces:									
0 to 150,000 BTU/H.....	100	54	3	2	59	38	2	1	41
Over 150,000 BTU/H.....	100	35	3	17	55	31	6	8	45
Floor furnaces:									
0 to 75,000 BTU/H.....	100	21	(*)	1	22	74	2	2	78
Over 75,000 BTU/H.....	100	65	.....	5	70	24	3	3	30
Wall furnaces:									
0 to 75,000 BTU/H.....	100	16	3	4	23	69	5	3	77
Over 75,000 BTU/H.....	100	11	1	19	31	48	7	14	69
Electric heating systems.....	100	64	1	4	69	30	(*)	1	31

*Less than one percent.

Table 5.—Percentage Distribution of Heating Equipment Installations in 1959 in New and Existing Structures, by Type of Equipment and Size and Type of Structure
Census Division 4—West North Central

Type and size of equipment	Total	New construction				Replacement and/or modernization			
		Single family	Multi-family	Commercial and industrial	Sub-total	Single family	Multi-family	Commercial and industrial	Sub-total
Cast iron boilers:									
0 to 200,000 BTU/H.....	100	52	4	4	60	30	8	2	40
Over 200,000 BTU/H.....	100	5	24	36	65	9	6	20	35
Steel heating boilers:									
0 to 200,000 BTU/H.....	100	37	6	12	55	34	9	2	45
200 to 500,000 BTU/H.....	100	2	1	70	73	7	4	16	27
Over 500,000 BTU/H.....	100	2	1	72	75	2	2	21	25
Central warm air furnaces:									
0 to 150,000 BTU/H.....	100	67	5	1	73	25	1	1	27
Over 150,000 BTU/H.....	100	36	9	25	70	20	4	6	30
Floor furnaces:									
0 to 75,000 BTU/H.....	100	20	.....	40	60	39	(*)	1	40
Over 75,000 BTU/H.....	100	5	.....	88	93	6	.....	1	7
Wall furnaces:									
0 to 75,000 BTU/H.....	100	30	5	3	38	58	2	2	62
Over 75,000 BTU/H.....	100	32	.....	4	36	60	.....	4	64
Electric heating systems.....	100	49	.....	2	51	48	.....	1	49

*Less than one percent.

Table 6.—Percentage Distribution of Heating Equipment Installations in 1959 in New and Existing Structures, by Type of Equipment and Size and Type of Structure
Census Division 5—South Atlantic

Type and size of equipment	Total	New construction				Replacement and/or modernization			
		Single family	Multi-family	Commercial and industrial	Sub-total	Single family	Multi-family	Commercial and industrial	Sub-total
Cast iron boilers:									
0 to 200,000 BTU/H.....	100	35	1	7	43	49	4	4	57
Over 200,000 BTU/H.....	100	4	3	49	56	13	9	22	44
Steel heating boilers:									
0 to 200,000 BTU/H.....	100	49	1	9	59	36	2	3	41
200 to 500,000 BTU/H.....	100	3	4	55	62	6	3	29	38
Over 500,000 BTU/H.....	100	.....	4	82	86	(*)	(*)	14	14
Central warm air furnaces:									
0 to 150,000 BTU/H.....	100	73	2	3	78	21	1	(*)	22
Over 150,000 BTU/H.....	100	56	3	19	78	17	1	4	22
Floor furnaces:									
0 to 75,000 BTU/H.....	100	25	1	(*)	26	72	1	1	74
Over 75,000 BTU/H.....	100	10	.....	1	11	88	.....	1	89
Wall furnaces:									
0 to 75,000 BTU/H.....	100	91	2	1	94	6	(*)	(*)	6
Over 75,000 BTU/H.....	100	24	.....	18	42	58	.....	.....	58
Electric heating systems.....	100	60	2	20	82	13	2	3	18

*Less than one percent.

Table 7.—Percentage Distribution of Heating Equipment Installations in 1959 in New and Existing Structures, by Type of Equipment and Size and Type of Structure
Census Division 6—East South Central

Type and size of equipment	Total	New construction				Replacement and/or modernization			
		Single family	Multi-family	Commercial and industrial	Sub-total	Single family	Multi-family	Commercial and industrial	Sub-total
Cast iron boilers:									
0 to 200,000 BTU/H.....	100	26	1	23	50	39	4	7	50
Over 200,000 BTU/H.....	100	10	5	48	63	7	6	24	37
Steel heating boilers:									
0 to 200,000 BTU/H.....	100	6	.....	50	56	9	13	22	44
200 to 500,000 BTU/H.....	100	2	13	56	71	.....	.....	29	29
Over 500,000 BTU/H.....	100	.....	.....	94	94	.....	.....	6	6
Central warm air furnaces:									
0 to 150,000 BTU/H.....	100	73	3	1	77	21	1	1	23
Over 150,000 BTU/H.....	100	55	2	14	71	21	2	6	29
Floor furnaces:									
0 to 75,000 BTU/H.....	100	34	(*)	2	36	63	1	(*)	64
Over 75,000 BTU/H.....	100	66	.....	4	70	23	.....	7	30
Wall furnaces:									
0 to 75,000 BTU/H.....	100	34	(*)	28	62	37	1	(*)	38
Over 75,000 BTU/H.....	100	9	5	77	91	9	.....	.....	9
Electric heating systems.....	100	70	.....	3	73	25	.....	2	27

*Less than one percent.

Table 8.—Percentage Distribution of Heating Equipment Installations in 1959 in New and Existing Structures, by Type of Equipment and Size and Type of Structure
Census Division 7—West South Central

Type and size of equipment	Total	New construction				Replacement and/or modernization			
		Single family	Multi-family	Commercial and industrial	Sub-total	Single family	Multi-family	Commercial and industrial	Sub-total
Cast iron boilers:									
0 to 200,000 BTU/H.....	100	22	10	38	70	4	4	22	30
Over 200,000 BTU/H.....	100	4	7	74	85	9	1	5	15
Steel heating boilers:									
0 to 200,000 BTU/H.....	100	29	.....	2	31	69	.....	.....	69
200 to 500,000 BTU/H.....	100	.....	28	62	90	8	.....	2	10
Over 500,000 BTU/H.....	100	.....	4	95	99	.....	.....	1	1
Central warm air furnaces:									
0 to 150,000 BTU/H.....	100	82	3	4	89	9	(*)	2	11
Over 150,000 BTU/H.....	100	48	5	27	80	15	.....	5	20
Floor furnaces:									
0 to 75,000 BTU/H.....	100	33	.....	1	34	64	2	(*)	66
Over 75,000 BTU/H.....	100	45	.....	.....	45	35	20	.....	55
Wall furnaces:									
0 to 75,000 BTU/H.....	100	52	12	10	74	21	5	(*)	26
Over 75,000 BTU/H.....	100	3	70	16	89	9	.....	2	11
Electric heating systems.....	100	59	.....	33	92	5	.....	3	8

*Less than one percent.

Table 9.—Percentage Distribution of Heating Equipment Installations in 1959 in New and Existing Structures, by Type of Equipment and Size and Type of Structure
Census Division 8—Mountain

Type and size of equipment	Total	New construction				Replacement and/or modernization			
		Single family	Multi-family	Commercial and industrial	Sub-total	Single family	Multi-family	Commercial and industrial	Sub-total
Cast iron boilers:									
0 to 200,000 BTU/H.....	100	70	4	11	85	13	1	1	15
Over 200,000 BTU/H.....	100	17	5	56	78	4	4	14	22
Steel heating boilers:									
0 to 200,000 BTU/H.....	100	55	6	24	85	11	.....	4	15
200 to 500,000 BTU/H.....	100	68	11	16	95	2	1	2	5
Over 500,000 BTU/H.....	100	.....	27	67	94	.....	.....	6	6
Central warm air furnaces:									
0 to 150,000 BTU/H.....	100	70	7	4	81	18	(*)	1	19
Over 150,000 BTU/H.....	100	41	10	24	75	15	5	5	25
Floor furnaces:									
0 to 75,000 BTU/H.....	100	31	6	26	63	29	3	5	37
Over 75,000 BTU/H.....	100	33	.....	.....	33	67	.....	.....	67
Wall furnaces:									
0 to 75,000 BTU/H.....	100	64	11	1	76	22	1	1	24
Over 75,000 BTU/H.....	100	.....	.....	14	14	.....	59	27	86
Electric heating systems.....	100	43	.....	17	60	19	.....	21	40

*Less than one percent.

Table 10.—Percentage Distribution of Heating Equipment Installations in 1959 in New and Existing Structures, by Type of Equipment and Size and Type of Structure
Census Division 9—Pacific

Type and size of equipment	Total	New construction				Replacement and/or modernization			
		Single family	Multi-family	Commercial and industrial	Sub-total	Single family	Multi-family	Commercial and industrial	Sub-total
Cast iron boilers:									
0 to 200,000 BTU/H.....	100	42	5	37	84	8	1	7	16
Over 200,000 BTU/H.....	100	5	6	75	86	2	1	11	14
Steel heating boilers:									
0 to 200,000 BTU/H.....	100	21	17	15	53	40	(*)	7	47
200 to 500,000 BTU/H.....	100	1	1	84	86	1	2	11	14
Over 500,000 BTU/H.....	100	1	(*)	88	89	(*)	1	10	11
Central warm air furnaces:									
0 to 150,000 BTU/H.....	100	74	7	5	86	12	1	1	14
Over 150,000 BTU/H.....	100	51	2	29	82	11	2	5	18
Floor furnaces:									
0 to 75,000 BTU/H.....	100	54	5	7	66	29	5	(*)	34
Over 75,000 BTU/H.....	100	56	17	23	96	3	(*)	1	4
Wall furnaces:									
0 to 75,000 BTU/H.....	100	56	30	2	88	9	2	1	12
Over 75,000 BTU/H.....	100	4	78	12	94	4	1	1	6
Electric heating systems.....	100	12	9	15	36	61	(*)	3	64

*Less than one percent.

Table 11.—Percentage Distribution of Heating Equipment Installations in 1959 in New and Existing Structures, by Type of Equipment and Size and Type of Structure
UNITED STATES

Type and size of equipment	Total	New construction				Replacement and/or modernization			
		Single family	Multi-family	Commercial and industrial	Sub-total	Single family	Multi-family	Commercial and industrial	Sub-total
Cast iron boilers:									
0 to 200,000 BTU/H.....	100	31	6	4	41	48	9	2	59
Over 200,000 BTU/H.....	100	6	12	32	50	13	18	19	50
Steel heating boilers:									
0 to 200,000 BTU/H.....	100	44	4	5	53	39	6	2	47
200 to 500,000 BTU/H.....	100	14	11	39	64	10	13	13	36
Over 500,000 BTU/H.....	100	(*)	8	68	76	2	4	18	24
Central warm air furnaces:									
0 to 150,000 BTU/H.....	100	62	4	3	69	28	2	1	31
Over 150,000 BTU/H.....	100	43	4	20	67	23	4	6	33
Floor furnaces:									
0 to 75,000 BTU/H.....	100	41	3	7	51	45	3	1	49
Over 75,000 BTU/H.....	100	46	4	24	74	22	1	3	26
Wall furnaces:									
0 to 75,000 BTU/H.....	100	59	19	3	81	16	2	1	19
Over 75,000 BTU/H.....	100	9	37	19	65	25	3	7	35
Electric heating systems.....	100	48	3	12	63	33	1	3	37

* Less than one-percent.

Table 12.—Percentage Distribution of Heating Installation in 1959 by Type and Size of Equipment and Type of Fuel

Type and size of equipment	Type of fuel			
	Total	Gas	Oil	Other fuels
UNITED STATES				
Cast iron boilers:				
0 to 200,000 BTU/H.....	100	54	44	2
Over 200,000 BTU/H.....	100	65	32	3
Steel heating boilers:				
0 to 200,000 BTU/H.....	100	34	61	5
200 to 500,000 BTU/H.....	100	53	43	4
Over 500,000 BTU/H.....	100	46	48	6
Central warm air furnaces:				
0 to 150,000 BTU/H.....	100	79	20	1
Over 150,000 BTU/H.....	100	78	21	1
Floor furnaces:				
0 to 75,000 BTU/H.....	100	90	10	(*)
Over 75,000 BTU/H.....	100	86	14	(*)
Wall furnaces:				
0 to 75,000 BTU/H.....	100	85	15	(*)
Over 75,000 BTU/H.....	100	93	7	.....

*Less than one percent.

Table 13.—Percentage Distribution of Heating Installation in 1959 by Type and Size of Equipment and Type of Fuel

Type and size of equipment	Type of fuel											
	Total	Gas	Oil	Other fuels	Total	Gas	Oil	Other fuels	Total	Gas	Oil	Other fuels
	Division 1—New England				Division 2—Middle Atlantic				Division 3—East North Central			
Cast iron boilers:												
0 to 200,000 BTU/H....	100	15	85	(*)	100	50	48	2	100	80	18	2
Over 200,000 BTU/H....	100	34	65	1	100	47	51	2	100	81	16	3
Steel heating boilers:												
0 to 200,000 BTU/H....	100	7	90	3	100	21	69	10	100	55	42	3
200 to 500,000 BTU/H..	100	3	93	4	100	20	71	9	100	58	39	3
Over 500,000 BTU/H....	100	4	93	3	100	19	77	4	100	51	43	6
Central warm air furnaces:												
0 to 150,000 BTU/H....	100	34	65	1	100	78	20	2	100	78	21	1
Over 150,000 BTU/H....	100	30	70	.....	100	74	25	1	100	75	24	1
Floor furnaces:												
0 to 75,000 BTU/H....	100	60	40	.....	100	74	25	1	100	87	12	1
Over 75,000 BTU/H....	100	77	23	.....	100	81	19	.....	100	92	8	(*)
Wall furnaces:												
0 to 75,000 BTU/H....	100	83	17	.....	100	97	1	2	100	96	4	(*)
Over 75,000 BTU/H....	100	17	83	.....	100	94	6	.....	100	96	4	.....
	Division 4—West North Central				Division 5—South Atlantic				Division 6—East South Central			
Cast iron boilers:												
0 to 200,000 BTU/H....	100	71	28	1	100	40	56	4	100	91	5	4
Over 200,000 BTU/H....	100	75	22	3	100	51	40	9	100	88	4	8
Steel heating boilers:												
0 to 200,000 BTU/H....	100	61	38	1	100	35	63	2	100	59	25	16
200 to 500,000 BTU/H..	100	62	35	3	100	43	54	3	100	96	4	.....
Over 500,000 BTU/H....	100	56	37	7	100	23	60	17	100	80	5	15
Central warm air furnaces:												
0 to 150,000 BTU/H....	100	85	14	1	100	57	42	1	100	93	5	2
Over 150,000 BTU/H....	100	81	18	1	100	58	41	1	100	87	7	6
Floor furnaces:												
0 to 75,000 BTU/H....	100	94	6	.....	100	52	48	(*)	100	97	1	2
Over 75,000 BTU/H....	100	97	3	.....	100	18	82	.....	100	86	14	.....
Wall furnaces:												
0 to 75,000 BTU/H....	100	96	4	(*)	100	30	70	.....	100	99	...	1
Over 75,000 BTU/H....	100	100	...	.....	100	65	35	.....	100	100	...	.....
	Division 7—West South Central				Division 8—Mountain				Division 9—Pacific			
Cast iron boilers:												
0 to 200,000 BTU/H....	100	96	2	2	100	94	4	2	100	67	33	(*)
Over 200,000 BTU/H....	100	99	1	.....	100	93	5	2	100	80	20	(*)
Steel heating boilers:												
0 to 200,000 BTU/H....	100	100	.....	.....	100	83	16	1	100	90	10	(*)
200 to 500,000 BTU/H..	100	98	2	.....	100	92	7	1	100	83	16	1
Over 500,000 BTU/H....	100	99	1	.....	100	86	12	2	100	68	32	(*)
Central warm air furnaces:												
0 to 150,000 BTU/H....	100	99	1	(*)	100	95	4	1	100	89	11	(*)
Over 150,000 BTU/H....	100	100	.....	.....	100	95	4	1	100	93	7	(*)
Floor furnaces:												
0 to 75,000 BTU/H....	100	99	.....	1	100	91	9	.....	100	98	2	(*)
Over 75,000 BTU/H....	100	95	5	.....	100	100	.....	.....	100	99	1	.....
Wall furnaces:												
0 to 75,000 BTU/H....	100	99	(*)	1	100	100	(*)	100	99	1	(*)
Over 75,000 BTU/H....	100	100	100	100	100	100

*Less than one percent.

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(*)

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

STATISTICAL SERIES

Part A.—Construction Put in Place

NOTE: The monthly estimates in Part A are determined primarily by past contract award movements, standard progress patterns, and assumed normal seasonal movements. Except when special surveys are undertaken, as was done during the 1959 steel strike, they do not reflect the effects of varying numbers of working days in given months, nor of special conditions influencing the volume of activity in any given month, such as unusual weather, materials shortages, overtime, work stoppages, and delays.

Table A-1.—New Construction Put in Place in the United States: Current Value and Relative Changes, by Type of Construction

Type of construction	Value (in millions of dollars)							Percent change		
	1961			1960	First 3 months		Seasonally adjusted annual rate March 1961	First 3 mos. 1960-61	Mar. 1961 from	
	January	February	March	March	1960	1961		Feb. 1961	Mar. 1960	
TOTAL NEW CONSTRUCTION.....	\$ 3,816	\$ 3,587	3,871	3,866	11,300	11,274	54,701	(¹)	+8	(¹)
PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION.....	\$ 2,722	\$ 2,577	2,756	2,875	8,482	8,055	37,579	-5	+7	-4
Residential buildings (nonfarm).....	\$ 1,412	\$ 1,287	1,420	1,600	4,698	4,119	19,919	-12	+10	-11
New dwelling units.....	\$ 1,048	\$ 926	1,022	1,235	3,669	2,996	13,948	-18	+10	-17
Additions and alterations.....	274	271	308	298	826	853	4,837	+3	+14	+1
Nonhousekeeping.....	90	90	90	67	203	270	1,134	+33	0	+34
Nonresidential buildings.....	853	826	807	761	2,315	2,486	10,611	+7	-2	+6
Industrial.....	266	260	248	230	690	774	2,986	+12	-5	+8
Commercial.....	338	327	325	302	924	990	4,431	+7	-1	+8
Office buildings and warehouses	183	176	171	157	486	530	2,218	+9	-3	+9
Stores, restaurants, and garages	155	151	154	145	438	460	2,213	+5	+2	+6
Other nonresidential buildings...	249	239	234	229	701	722	3,194	+3	-2	+1
Religious.....	82	77	74	76	235	233	1,009	-1	-4	-3
Educational.....	49	47	46	43	133	142	618	+7	-2	+7
Hospital and institutional....	52	53	54	47	144	159	674	+10	+2	+15
Social and recreational.....	48	45	43	46	136	136	631	0	-4	-7
Miscellaneous.....	18	17	17	17	53	52	262	-2	0	0
Farm construction.....	\$ 71	\$ 79	103	100	299	253	1,356	-15	+30	+3
Public utilities.....	363	364	404	395	1,110	1,131	5,374	+2	+11	+1
Telephone and telegraph.....	82	82	82	80	231	246	980	+6	0	+3
Other public utilities.....	281	282	322	315	879	885	4,394	+1	+14	+1
All other private.....	23	21	22	19	60	66	319	+10	+5	+16
PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION.....	\$ 1,094	\$ 1,010	1,115	991	2,818	3,219	17,122	+14	+10	+13
Residential buildings.....	58	59	61	57	172	178	742	+3	+3	+7
Nonresidential buildings.....	\$ 389	357	395	334	970	1,141	5,115	+18	+11	+16
Industrial.....	37	35	34	29	93	106	440	+14	-3	+17
Educational.....	235	212	236	200	580	683	3,040	+18	+11	+18
Hospital and institutional.....	28	26	29	31	89	83	352	-7	+12	-6
Administrative and service.....	42	40	47	38	105	129	631	+23	+18	+24
Other nonresidential buildings...	47	44	49	36	103	140	652	+36	+11	+36
Military facilities.....	\$ 88	82	96	92	242	266	1,484	+10	+17	+4
Highways.....	\$ 291	267	286	253	718	844	5,922	+18	+7	+13
Sewer and water facilities.....	115	106	118	118	337	339	1,544	+1	+11	0
Sewer.....	65	60	68	72	208	193	895	-7	+13	-6
Water.....	50	46	50	46	129	146	649	+13	+9	+9
Public service enterprises.....	41	34	40	38	105	115	623	+10	+18	+5
Conservation and development.....	\$ 91	85	95	84	230	271	1,385	+18	+12	+13
All other public.....	21	20	24	15	44	65	307	+48	+20	+60

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

¹ Change of less than one-half of 1 percent.

Table A-2.—New Construction Put in Place in the United States: Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rates in Current and Constant* Dollars
(Millions of dollars)

Period	New construction put in place**						Private construction			
	Total		Private		Public		Residential building (nonfarm)			
	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant
1956.....	45,779	34,681	33,067	24,805	12,712	9,876	17,677	13,648	13,535	} n.a.
1957.....	47,795	34,944	33,778	24,469	14,017	10,475	17,019	12,903	12,615	
1958.....	48,903	35,418	33,491	23,964	15,412	11,454	18,047	13,555	13,552	
1959.....	56,206	39,904	39,949	27,847	16,257	12,057	24,469	17,753	19,233	
1960.....	55,148	38,421	38,925	26,666	16,223	11,755	22,022	15,786	16,422	
Seasonally adjusted annual rates										
1960: March.....	54,419	38,081	39,263	26,993	15,156	11,088	22,392	16,056	16,860	12,084
April.....	54,166	37,712	38,722	26,504	15,444	11,208	21,930	15,697	16,458	11,773
May.....	55,260	38,680	38,916	26,596	16,344	12,084	22,180	15,820	16,516	11,788
June.....	55,189	38,453	39,103	26,707	16,086	11,746	22,362	15,939	16,753	11,941
July.....	55,390	38,602	39,035	26,651	16,355	11,951	22,308	15,923	16,613	11,858
August.....	55,298	38,629	38,660	26,414	16,638	12,215	21,783	15,581	16,300	11,659
September.....	55,325	38,467	38,697	26,408	16,628	12,059	21,716	15,534	15,941	11,408
October.....	54,736	38,041	38,331	26,178	16,405	11,863	21,228	15,226	15,654	11,230
November.....	55,430	38,498	38,581	26,366	16,849	12,132	21,428	15,382	15,792	11,337
December.....	56,135	39,113	38,598	26,354	17,537	12,759	21,490	15,437	15,653	11,244
1961: January.....	55,262	38,462	37,810	25,762	17,452	12,700	20,338	14,629	14,554	10,470
February.....	54,536	37,842	37,248	25,376	17,288	12,466	19,671	14,161	13,776	9,918
March.....	54,701	38,021	37,579	25,643	17,122	12,378	19,919	14,351	13,948	10,049
Percent change										
March 1960-61.....	+ 1	(¹)	- 4	- 5	+ 13	+ 12	- 11	- 11	- 17	- 17
12 mos. ending March 1960-61..	- 2	- 3	- 4	- 6	+ 6	+ 5	- 12	- 13	- 17	- 18
Private construction—Con.										
Period	Residential building—Con.				Nonresidential buildings					
	Additions and alterations		Nonhousekeeping		Total		Industrial		Office buildings and warehouses	
	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant
1956.....	3,695	} n.a.	447	} n.a.	8,817	6,594	3,084	2,306	1,684	1,294
1957.....	3,903		501		9,556	6,805	3,557	2,506	1,893	1,389
1958.....	3,862	2,902	633	477	8,675	6,046	2,382	1,679	2,013	1,417
1959.....	4,468	3,241	768	558	8,859	5,974	2,106	1,457	1,954	1,330
1960.....	4,679	3,345	921	659	10,032	6,675	2,861	1,975	2,072	1,375
Seasonally adjusted annual rates										
1960: March.....	4,680	3,360	852	612	10,032	6,708	2,772	1,920	2,028	1,356
April.....	4,596	3,288	876	636	9,948	6,624	2,772	1,908	2,004	1,332
May.....	4,764	3,396	900	636	9,828	6,576	2,760	1,908	1,992	1,332
June.....	4,686	3,340	923	658	9,754	6,493	2,788	1,922	2,014	1,334
July.....	4,745	3,387	950	678	9,821	6,519	2,868	1,978	2,068	1,369
August.....	4,528	3,239	955	683	9,962	6,620	2,934	2,023	2,069	1,379
September.....	4,816	3,445	959	686	10,173	6,734	3,041	2,097	2,087	1,382
October.....	4,620	3,314	954	682	10,313	6,826	3,084	2,127	2,129	1,410
November.....	4,648	3,336	988	709	10,335	6,839	3,036	2,094	2,158	1,429
December.....	4,805	3,452	1,032	741	10,393	6,853	2,982	2,057	2,159	1,430
1961: January.....	4,711	3,387	1,073	772	10,712	7,061	3,031	2,090	2,232	1,478
February.....	4,786	3,445	1,109	798	10,749	7,086	3,037	2,095	2,242	1,485
March.....	4,837	3,485	1,134	817	10,611	6,994	2,986	2,059	2,218	1,469
Percent change										
March 1960-61.....	+ 3	+ 4	+ 33	+ 33	+ 6	+ 4	+ 8	+ 7	+ 9	+ 8
12 mos. ending March 1960-61..	+ 4	+ 3	+ 24	+ 23	+ 10	+ 9	+ 28	+ 27	+ 7	+ 5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2.—New Construction Put in Place in the United States: Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rates in Current and Constant* Dollars—Con.

(Millions of dollars)

Period	Private construction—Con.									
	Nonresidential buildings—Con.									
	Stores, restaurants, garages		Religious		Educational		Hospitals and institutional		Social and recreational	
	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant
1956.....	1,947	1,441	768	n.a.	536	n.a.	328	n.a.	275	n.a.
1957.....	1,671	1,186	868		525		525		311	
1958.....	1,576	1,085	863	594	574	396	600	415	424	291
1959.....	1,976	1,306	947	634	525	352	570	380	550	364
1960.....	2,000	1,309	1,030	673	580	377	579	377	671	437
Seasonally adjusted annual rates										
1960: March.....	2,088	1,368	1,044	684	576	384	588	384	672	444
April.....	2,052	1,344	1,056	696	576	372	576	372	684	444
May.....	1,968	1,284	1,032	684	576	384	564	372	696	456
June.....	1,867	1,220	1,027	671	572	374	541	354	692	453
July.....	1,802	1,170	1,015	659	578	376	538	349	700	454
August.....	1,853	1,203	1,025	665	574	372	547	355	700	454
September.....	1,949	1,257	1,033	667	586	378	574	370	686	443
October.....	2,004	1,293	1,036	668	595	384	593	382	662	427
November.....	2,040	1,316	1,034	667	592	382	611	394	652	420
December.....	2,148	1,377	1,024	656	592	379	631	405	641	411
1961: January.....	2,284	1,464	1,018	652	611	392	636	408	654	419
February.....	2,294	1,471	1,018	652	607	389	659	422	640	410
March.....	2,213	1,418	1,009	647	618	396	674	432	631	405
Percent change										
March 1960-61.....	+ 6	+4	-3	- 5	+ 7	+ 3	+ 15	+ 13	- 6	- 9
12 mos. ending March 1960-61..	- 1	-4	+6	+ 3	+12	+10	+ 3	(¹)	+ 15	+11
Private construction—Con.										
Period	Nonres. bldg.—Con.				Public utilities					
	Miscellaneous		Farm construction		Total		Telephone and telegraph		Other public utilities	
	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant
1956.....	195	n.a.	1,560	1,252	4,893	3,230	1,066	754	3,827	2,476
1957.....	206		1,590	1,249	5,414	3,384	1,068	744	4,346	2,640
1958.....	243	169	1,475	1,150	5,105	3,096	904	622	4,201	2,474
1959.....	231	151	1,362	1,020	5,052	2,975	952	633	4,100	2,342
1960.....	237	155	1,276	945	5,312	3,095	1,088	701	4,224	2,394
Seasonally adjusted annual rates										
1960: March.....	264	168	1,331	989	5,232	3,072	960	624	4,272	2,448
April.....	228	156	1,324	979	5,256	3,060	1,020	660	4,236	2,400
May.....	240	156	1,328	984	5,316	3,072	1,104	720	4,212	2,352
June.....	253	165	1,324	982	5,405	3,145	1,190	763	4,215	2,382
July.....	252	164	1,267	933	5,364	3,119	1,145	734	4,219	2,385
August.....	260	169	1,240	913	5,406	3,146	1,192	764	4,214	2,382
September.....	217	140	1,246	914	5,285	3,068	1,096	702	4,189	2,366
October.....	210	135	1,225	901	5,261	3,052	1,080	692	4,181	2,360
November.....	212	137	1,225	902	5,282	3,065	1,091	699	4,191	2,366
December.....	216	138	1,114	811	5,320	3,093	1,081	689	4,239	2,404
1961: January.....	246	158	1,036	750	5,393	3,134	1,170	745	4,223	2,389
February.....	252	162	1,118	813	5,390	3,133	1,090	698	4,300	2,435
March.....	262	168	1,356	997	5,374	3,119	980	628	4,394	2,491
Percent change										
March 1960-61.....	- 1	0	+ 2	+ 1	+ 3	+2	+ 2	+1	+ 3	+2
12 mos. ending March 1960-61..	- 2	-3	-11	- 13	+ 4	+3	+12	+ 9	+3	+2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2.—New Construction Put in Place in the United States: Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rates in Current and Constant* Dollars—Con.
(Millions of dollars)

Period	Public construction											
	Residential buildings		Nonresidential buildings									
			Total**		Industrial		Educational		Hospital and institutional		Administrative and service	
	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant
1956.....	292	225	4,076	3,017	453	339	2,556	1,891	300	220	362	n.a.
1957.....	506	383	4,507	3,193	473	333	2,825	2,003	354	250	439	
1958.....	846	637	4,653	3,214	408	289	2,875	1,982	390	267	532	367
1959.....	962	703	4,514	3,035	368	256	2,656	1,780	428	287	568	379
1960.....	709	508	4,753	3,101	420	289	2,819	1,830	400	260	591	380
Seasonally adjusted annual rates												
1960: March.....	684	504	4,308	2,868	372	264	2,580	1,704	372	240	505	336
April.....	720	516	4,560	2,988	408	276	2,688	1,764	384	252	590	386
May.....	768	552	4,692	3,084	384	264	2,832	1,848	408	276	610	398
June.....	724	516	4,698	3,085	389	268	2,796	1,827	414	271	618	404
July.....	774	552	5,083	3,325	634	437	2,914	1,892	403	262	623	404
August.....	724	518	4,811	3,139	362	250	2,930	1,903	396	257	608	395
September.....	712	509	4,878	3,164	389	268	2,941	1,898	408	263	611	394
October.....	691	496	4,902	3,181	391	270	2,952	1,905	388	250	617	398
November.....	701	503	5,043	3,273	414	286	2,992	1,930	385	249	638	412
December.....	608	437	5,109	3,298	440	304	2,978	1,909	391	251	620	398
1961: January.....	696	501	5,114	3,302	469	324	2,993	1,918	397	255	608	390
February.....	718	517	5,223	3,371	478	329	3,048	1,954	395	253	613	393
March.....	742	534	5,115	3,300	440	304	3,040	1,948	352	225	631	405
Percent change												
March 1960-61.....	+ 8	+ 6	+ 19	+ 15	+ 18	+ 15	+ 18	+ 14	- 5	- 6	+ 25	+ 21
12 mos. ending												
March 1960-61.....	- 15	- 16	+ 12	+ 9	+ 15	+ 14	+ 13	+ 10	- 6	- 8	+ 15	+ 12
Public construction—Con.												
Period	Military facilities		Highways		Sewer systems		Water systems		Public service enterprises		Conservation and development	
	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant
1956.....	1,360	1,059	4,395	3,851	701	473	574	386	384	240	826	556
1957.....	1,287	955	4,892	4,146	781	503	563	362	393	232	971	625
1958.....	1,402	1,028	5,500	4,731	836	518	551	339	451	261	1,019	633
1959.....	1,488	1,082	5,916	5,253	906	536	561	333	551	308	1,130	670
1960.....	1,355	959	5,797	5,118	882	511	605	348	650	363	1,247	716
Seasonally adjusted annual rates												
1960: March.....	1,512	1,020	5,112	4,632	948	552	588	348	588	336	1,224	708
April.....	1,236	864	5,304	4,776	960	552	576	336	600	336	1,284	732
May.....	1,200	852	6,168	5,568	936	552	576	324	600	336	1,200	696
June.....	1,283	916	5,639	5,085	907	521	568	326	619	350	1,439	827
July.....	1,265	903	5,768	5,196	874	499	581	332	668	378	1,133	647
August.....	1,430	1,022	6,121	5,510	839	479	608	348	697	394	1,196	684
September.....	1,392	987	5,987	5,312	811	464	643	368	689	389	1,296	741
October.....	1,354	960	5,791	5,134	815	466	650	372	696	393	1,264	722
November.....	1,819	1,290	5,600	4,964	805	460	643	368	703	397	1,267	724
December.....	1,453	1,031	6,660	5,873	820	468	664	379	661	380	1,267	724
1961: January.....	1,285	911	6,470	5,772	860	489	674	383	654	376	1,385	787
February.....	1,364	968	5,934	5,293	883	505	676	386	674	388	1,464	837
March.....	1,484	1,053	5,922	5,283	895	512	649	371	623	358	1,385	791
Percent change												
March 1960-61.....	- 2	+ 3	+ 16	+ 14	- 6	- 7	+ 10	+ 7	+ 6	+ 7	+ 13	+ 12
12 mos. ending												
March 1960-61.....	- 3	- 4	+ 5	+ 6	- 6	- 8	+ 9	+ 6	+ 15	+ 15	+ 13	+ 10

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *1947-49 dollars. **Includes values for the "other" categories, not shown separately on this table. See table A-1. †Change of less than one-half of 1 percent. ‡Revised. NOTE: Values for 1955-1958, shown in italics, are not comparable with later data which reflect the "new housing starts" series. While data for Alaska and Hawaii have been included in all series, the effect on national totals is negligible, being of the order of one-half of 1 percent.

Table A-3.—New Public Construction Put in Place in the United States: Value, by Source and Type of Funds, by Ownership, and by Type of Construction
(Millions of dollars^a)

Period	Total	Source of funds				Ownership		Federally owned	
		Federal			State and local	Federal	State and local	Residential buildings	Military facilities
		Total	Direct	Grants-in-aid					
1956.....	12,712	3,639	2,728	911	9,073	2,728	9,984	17	1,360
1957.....	14,017	4,376	2,991	1,385	9,641	2,991	11,026	155	1,287
1958.....	15,412	5,663	3,419	2,244	9,749	3,419	11,993	357	1,402
1959.....	16,257	6,632	3,842	2,790	9,625	3,842	12,415	488	1,488
1960.....	16,223	6,130	3,682	2,448	10,093	3,682	12,541	289	1,355
1960: March	991	362	246	116	629	246	745	24	92
April	1,170	422	271	151	748	271	899	25	88
May	1,383	532	300	232	851	300	1,083	27	103
June	1,534	591	358	233	943	358	1,176	27	126
July.....	1,604	604	338	266	1,000	338	1,266	26	114
August	1,682	639	345	294	1,043	345	1,337	24	135
September.....	1,701	645	364	281	1,056	364	1,337	23	143
October.....	1,579	589	351	238	990	351	1,228	22	135
November.....	1,420	543	361	182	877	361	1,059	22	157
December.....	1,332	527	302	225	805	302	1,030	21	112
1961: January.....	1,094	207	259	148	687	259	835	21	88
February.....	1,010	277	246	131	633	246	764	22	82
March	1,115	405	271	134	710	271	844	24	96
Percent change									
March 1960-61.....	+13	+12	+10	+16	+13	+10	+13	0	+4
12 mos. ending March 1960-61.....	+5	-2	+2	-6	+9	+2	+6	-30	-3
Federally owned—Con.									
Period	Nonresidential buildings						Highways	Conservation and development	All other
	Total	Industrial	Educational	Hospital	Administrative and service	Other nonresidential			
1956.....	583	453	8	37	30	55	79	675	14
1957.....	600	473	8	45	54	20	117	818	14
1958.....	607	408	11	35	122	31	145	885	23
1959.....	660	368	11	58	149	74	180	981	45
1960.....	701	420	21	56	137	67	181	1,079	77
1960: March	46	29	1	4	8	4	8	72	4
April	54	33	1	4	12	4	12	86	6
May	56	33	2	5	12	4	16	92	6
June	60	35	2	6	13	4	19	119	7
July.....	79	54	3	5	12	5	20	91	8
August	58	32	2	5	13	6	20	101	7
September.....	58	31	2	5	14	6	21	111	8
October.....	60	35	2	5	13	5	19	106	9
November.....	66	37	2	5	13	9	16	92	8
December.....	65	37	2	4	11	11	14	84	6
1961: January.....	61	37	1	4	9	10	5	79	5
February.....	59	35	2	4	9	9	5	73	5
March	59	34	2	4	9	10	6	81	5
Percent change									
March 1960-61.....	+28	+17	+100	0	+13	+150	-25	+13	+25
12 mos. ending March 1960-61.....	+13	+15	+109	-7	+7	+14	-5	+12	+63

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3.—New Public Construction Put in Place in the United States: Value, by Source and Type of Funds, by Ownership, and by Type of Construction—Con.

(Millions of dollars)

Period	State and locally owned									
	Residential buildings	Nonresidential buildings					Highways	Sewer systems	Water systems	All other
		Total	Educational	Hospitals	Administrative and service	Other nonresidential				
1956.....	275	3,493	2,548	263	332	350	4,316	701	574	625
1957.....	351	3,907	2,817	309	385	396	4,775	781	563	649
1958.....	489	4,046	2,864	355	410	417	5,355	836	551	716
1959.....	474	3,854	2,645	370	419	420	5,736	906	561	884
1960.....	420	4,052	2,798	344	454	456	5,616	882	605	966
1960: March.....	33	288	199	27	30	32	245	72	46	61
April.....	35	324	222	30	36	36	344	76	48	72
May.....	37	338	232	30	39	37	499	77	51	81
June.....	33	359	247	30	42	40	567	79	51	87
July.....	37	380	262	31	45	42	617	81	54	97
August.....	35	386	261	31	49	45	667	81	58	110
September.....	37	388	264	31	48	45	672	77	58	105
October.....	38	383	264	29	45	45	585	72	56	94
November.....	38	342	237	28	37	40	478	67	52	82
December.....	30	327	232	27	32	36	493	64	48	68
1961: January.....	[†] 37	328	234	24	33	37	[†] 286	65	50	69
February.....	[†] 37	[†] 298	[†] 210	[†] 22	[†] 31	35	[†] 262	[†] 60	[†] 46	61
March.....	37	336	234	25	38	39	280	68	50	73
Percent change										
March 1960-61.....	+ 12	+ 17	+ 18	- 7	+ 27	+ 22	+ 14	- 6	+ 9	+ 20
12 mos. ending										
March 1960-61.....	- 2	+ 11	+ 12	- 6	+ 17	+ 15	+ 4	- 6	+ 9	+ 12

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [†] Revised.

NOTE: Beginning with January 1959 data include estimates for the value of new construction put in place in Alaska and Hawaii.

COMPOSITION OF REGIONS AND GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

NORTHEAST

1. New England
 - Connecticut
 - Maine
 - Massachusetts
 - New Hampshire
 - Rhode Island
 - Vermont
2. Middle Atlantic
 - New Jersey
 - New York
 - Pennsylvania

NORTH CENTRAL

3. E. N. Central
 - Illinois
 - Indiana
 - Michigan
 - Ohio
 - Wisconsin
4. W. N. Central
 - Iowa
 - Kansas
 - Minnesota
 - Missouri
 - Nebraska
 - North Dakota
 - South Dakota

SOUTH

5. S. Atlantic
 - Delaware
 - Dist. of Col.
 - Florida
 - Georgia
 - Maryland
 - N. Carolina
 - S. Carolina
 - Virginia
 - W. Virginia
6. E. S. Central
 - Alabama
 - Kentucky
 - Mississippi
 - Tennessee
7. W. S. Central
 - Arkansas
 - Louisiana
 - Oklahoma
 - Texas

WEST

8. Mountain
 - Arizona
 - Colorado
 - Idaho
 - Montana
 - Nevada
 - New Mexico
 - Utah
 - Wyoming
9. Pacific
 - Alaska
 - California
 - Hawaii
 - Oregon
 - Washington

Part B.—Housing

NOTE: The statistics shown in italics in this section relate to the "old" housing starts series which was terminated with April 1960 data. The "new" series overlaps the "old" one for the period January 1959-April 1960.

A description of the "new" series and a statement regarding conceptual, coverage, and methodological changes which affect the comparability of the two series appears in CONSTRUCTION REVIEW, June 1960, pp. 4-10.

Table B-1.—Housing Starts in the United States: Number and Percentage Distribution, by Ownership and Type of Structure

Period	Total	Ownership		Public	Type of structure			Seasonally adjusted annual rate, private	
		Private			1-family	2-family	3-or-more family	Total	Nonfarm
		Total	Nonfarm						
Number of units (in thousands)									
Old series									
1956.....	1,118.1	.....	1,093.9	24.2	989.7	30.9	97.5	.....	.....
1957.....	1,041.9	.....	992.8	49.1	872.7	33.3	135.9	.....	.....
1958.....	1,209.4	.....	1,141.5	67.9	975.1	38.9	195.4	.....	.....
1959.....	1,378.5	.....	1,342.8	35.7	1,094.6	52.5	231.4	.....	.....
New series									
1959.....	1,553.5	1,516.8	1,494.6	36.7	1,250.7	58.5	244.3	.....	.....
1960.....	1,279.4	1,237.8	1,215.8	41.6	999.0	49.0	231.5	.....	.....
1960: February.....	90.2	87.9	86.5	2.3	70.9	4.0	15.3	1,367	1,347
March.....	93.3	90.2	89.2	3.1	74.0	3.8	15.5	1,112	1,098
April.....	125.2	123.5	121.7	1.7	102.3	4.7	18.2	1,327	1,307
May.....	130.0	127.3	125.5	2.7	101.6	5.0	23.4	1,333	1,315
June.....	127.3	122.2	120.6	5.1	101.5	4.6	21.2	1,302	1,285
July.....	114.9	111.1	109.4	3.8	90.6	4.4	19.8	1,182	1,164
August.....	129.6	124.8	122.7	4.8	102.9	4.2	22.6	1,292	1,273
September.....	102.0	96.4	94.4	5.6	79.9	3.7	18.5	1,062	1,040
October.....	110.4	107.6	104.5	2.8	85.1	3.7	21.6	1,236	1,200
November.....	96.0	94.3	93.4	1.7	71.4	3.5	21.0	1,216	1,203
December.....	72.1	65.4	64.9	6.7	49.0	3.5	19.7	979	970
1961: January.....	70.6	68.0	66.5	2.6	50.9	3.0	16.7	1,076	1,049
February.....	77.7	73.9	70.4	3.8	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	1,154	1,100
Percent change									
February 1960-61.....	-13.9	-15.9	-18.6	+65.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
First 2 mos. 1960-61.....	-17.0	-18.9	-19.2	+77.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Percentage distribution									
Old series									
1956.....	100	.....	97.8	2.2	88.5	2.8	8.7	.....	.....
1957.....	100	.....	95.3	4.7	83.8	3.2	13.0	.....	.....
1958.....	100	.....	94.4	5.6	80.6	3.2	16.2	.....	.....
1959.....	100	.....	97.4	2.6	79.4	3.8	16.8	.....	.....
New series									
1959.....	100	97.7	96.2	2.3	80.5	3.8	15.7	.....	.....
1960.....	100	96.7	95.0	3.3	78.1	3.8	18.1	.....	.....
1960: February.....	100	97.5	95.9	2.5	78.6	4.4	17.0	.....	.....
March.....	100	96.7	95.6	3.3	79.3	4.1	16.6	.....	.....
April.....	100	98.6	97.2	1.4	81.7	3.8	14.5	.....	.....
May.....	100	97.9	96.5	2.1	78.2	3.8	18.0	.....	.....
June.....	100	96.0	94.7	4.0	79.7	3.6	16.7	.....	.....
July.....	100	96.7	95.2	3.3	78.9	3.8	17.2	.....	.....
August.....	100	96.3	94.7	3.7	79.4	3.2	17.4	.....	.....
September.....	100	94.5	92.5	5.5	78.3	3.6	18.1	.....	.....
October.....	100	97.5	94.7	2.5	77.1	3.4	19.6	.....	.....
November.....	100	98.2	97.3	1.8	74.4	3.6	21.9	.....	.....
December.....	100	90.7	90.0	9.3	68.0	4.9	27.3	.....	.....
1961: January.....	100	96.3	94.2	3.7	72.1	4.2	23.7	.....	.....
February.....	100	95.1	90.6	4.9	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	.....	.....

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *For seasonally adjusted annual rates pertaining to the "old" housing starts series, 1948-60 by month, see table B-2 in CONSTRUCTION REVIEW, June 1960. n.a. Not available. †Revised.

Table B-2: Housing Starts in the United States: Number and Percentage Distribution, by Location

Period	Total	Metropolitan area *		Region **			
		Inside	Outside	Northeast	North Central	South	West
Number of units (in thousands)							
Old series							
1956.....	1, 118. 1	779. 8	338. 3	228. 8	303. 1	334. 2	252. 0
1957.....	1, 041. 9	699. 7	342. 2	195. 5	258. 4	346. 3	241. 7
1958.....	1, 209. 4	827. 0	382. 4	210. 9	289. 6	413. 3	295. 6
1959.....	1, 378. 5	946. 1	432. 4	253. 4	318. 5	459. 0	347. 6
New series							
1959.....	1, 553. 5	1, 096. 9	476. 6	279. 7	374. 8	521. 4	377. 6
1960.....	1, 279. 4	878. 6	400. 9	230. 6	301. 7	437. 7	309. 6
1960: February.....	90. 2	65. 7	24. 5	12. 2	16. 2	35. 6	26. 2
March.....	93. 3	66. 6	26. 7	11. 5	14. 1	38. 7	29. 0
April.....	125. 2	82. 8	42. 4	21. 1	30. 2	44. 7	29. 3
May.....	130. 0	90. 8	39. 2	22. 8	34. 6	43. 6	28. 9
June.....	127. 3	83. 7	43. 6	25. 8	35. 7	37. 4	28. 4
July.....	114. 9	79. 9	35. 0	21. 4	32. 1	37. 2	24. 2
August.....	129. 6	85. 4	44. 2	24. 4	29. 2	46. 9	29. 2
September.....	102. 0	67. 8	34. 2	21. 0	28. 0	33. 8	19. 2
October.....	110. 4	74. 1	36. 3	23. 2	27. 8	33. 2	26. 2
November.....	96. 0	66. 3	29. 7	24. 4	20. 4	29. 6	21. 6
December.....	72. 1	51. 0	21. 2	10. 7	15. 9	22. 3	23. 3
1961: January.....	70. 6	50. 6	20. 0	6. 8	12. 7	28. 0	23. 1
February.....	77. 7	53. 6	24. 1	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Percent change							
February 1960-61.....	- 13. 9	- 18. 4	- 1. 6	.....	.....	.....	.....
First 2 mos. 1960-61..	- 17. 0	- 20. 0	- 8. 9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Percentage distribution							
Old series							
1956.....	100	69. 7	30. 3	20. 5	27. 1	29. 9	22. 5
1957.....	100	67. 2	32. 8	18. 8	24. 8	33. 2	23. 2
1958.....	100	68. 4	31. 6	17. 4	23. 9	34. 2	24. 5
1959.....	100	68. 6	31. 4	18. 4	23. 1	33. 3	25. 2
New series							
1959.....	100	69. 3	30. 7	18. 0	24. 1	33. 6	24. 3
1960.....	100	68. 7	31. 3	18. 0	23. 6	34. 2	24. 2
1960: February.....	100	72. 8	27. 2	13. 5	17. 9	39. 5	29. 1
March.....	100	71. 4	28. 6	12. 3	15. 1	41. 5	31. 1
April.....	100	66. 1	33. 9	16. 9	24. 1	35. 7	23. 4
May.....	100	69. 8	30. 2	17. 5	26. 6	33. 5	22. 2
June.....	100	65. 8	34. 2	20. 3	28. 0	29. 4	22. 3
July.....	100	69. 5	30. 5	18. 6	27. 9	32. 4	21. 1
August.....	100	65. 9	34. 1	18. 8	22. 5	36. 2	22. 5
September.....	100	66. 5	33. 5	20. 6	27. 5	33. 1	18. 8
October.....	100	67. 1	32. 9	21. 0	25. 2	30. 1	23. 7
November.....	100	69. 1	30. 9	25. 4	21. 2	30. 8	22. 5
December.....	100	70. 7	29. 4	14. 8	22. 1	30. 9	32. 3
1961: January.....	100	71. 7	28. 3	9. 6	18. 0	39. 7	32. 7
February.....	100	69. 0	31. 0	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *Beginning with 1959 data, distribution is based upon the revised definitions of standard metropolitan statistical areas published in 1959 by the Bureau of the Budget in *Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas*. **Composition of regions is shown below Table A-3. n. a.—Not available. † Revised.

Table B-3: New Private Nonfarm 1-Family Houses Started: Average Construction Cost

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
Old series	AVERAGE CONSTRUCTION COST												
1950.....	\$7,625	\$7,850	\$8,225	\$8,450	\$8,450	\$8,750	\$8,875	\$9,125	\$8,900	\$9,200	\$9,075	\$9,200	\$8,675
1951.....	9,100	9,250	9,175	9,325	9,475	9,475	9,400	9,300	9,450	9,225	9,250	9,125	9,300
1952.....	9,050	9,275	9,350	9,550	9,575	9,675	9,500	9,425	9,600	9,525	9,550	9,525	9,475
1953.....	9,400	9,600	9,800	10,000	9,900	10,000	10,125	10,175	10,200	10,175	9,975	10,000	9,950
1954.....	9,750	9,800	10,075	10,600	10,850	10,750	10,850	10,750	10,675	10,800	10,850	11,075	10,625
1955.....	10,575	11,125	11,250	11,250	11,400	11,400	11,475	11,425	11,525	11,575	11,575	11,625	11,350
1956.....	11,325	11,750	12,150	12,275	12,300	12,300	12,375	12,275	12,325	12,425	12,675	12,350	12,225
1957.....	12,600	12,800	12,950	13,025	13,250	13,150	13,050	12,925	13,075	13,375	13,000	12,925	13,025
1958.....	12,775	12,875	13,000	13,100	13,150	13,025	13,025	12,550	12,925	13,125	12,925	12,800	12,950
1959.....	12,450	12,300	13,250	13,650	13,750	13,725	13,550	13,600	13,700	13,800	13,700	13,450	¹ 13,450
1960.....	13,600	13,650	13,975	13,850									
New series													
1959.....	¹ 12,500	¹ 12,475	¹ 13,250	13,600	¹ 13,750	¹ 13,875	¹ 13,600	¹ 13,325	¹ 13,300	¹ 13,925	¹ 13,475	¹ 13,200	¹ 13,425
1960.....	¹ 13,350	¹ 13,175	¹ 13,825	¹ 14,000	¹ 14,000	13,925	¹ 13,575	¹ 13,150	¹ 13,925	¹ 14,575	¹ 13,600	¹ 14,200	¹ 13,775
1961.....	13,175												
	Percent change, 1960 from 1959												
	¹ -1.3	+5.6	¹ +4.3	¹ +2.9	¹ +1.8	+4.4	¹ -2.2	¹ -1.3	¹ +4.7	¹ +4.7	¹ + .9	+7.6	¹ +2.6

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Note: The new series on average construction costs of new nonfarm 1-family houses is derived in the same way as the old and reflects only the new level of starts. ¹Revised. ¹1961 from 1960.

Table B-4: Housing Under Government Mortgage Insurance Programs

Period	FHA*			VA			Number of starts in FHA and VA programs as a percent** of private nonfarm starts		
	Applications received	First inspection (starts)	Mortgages insured	Appraisal requests	First inspection (starts)	Loans closed	Total	FHA	VA
	Number of dwelling units (in thousands)								
1956.....	219.4	189.3	110.9	401.5	270.7	313.5	42	17	25
1957.....	229.7	168.4	92.6	159.4	128.3	218.8	30	17	13
1958.....	395.9	295.4	157.0	234.2	102.1	94.0	35	26	9
1959.....	420.9	332.5	227.8	234.0	109.3	145.3	29	22	7
1960.....	301.8	260.9	204.0	142.9	74.6	104.8	27	21	6
1960: February.....	24.6	17.6	17.4	12.9	4.8	9.1	26	20	6
March.....	34.2	21.9	16.8	12.9	5.2	9.4	31	25	6
April.....	28.0	25.4	14.7	13.7	7.3	8.3	27	21	6
May.....	26.9	25.2	14.1	14.4	6.9	8.4	25	20	5
June.....	29.2	26.5	16.7	15.2	7.7	9.5	28	22	6
July.....	24.0	23.6	15.8	8.5	7.4	8.4	29	22	7
August.....	27.4	26.3	19.1	12.4	8.2	9.4	28	21	7
September.....	23.3	21.9	18.7	11.6	6.8	8.8	30	23	7
October.....	23.3	22.6	17.8	10.0	5.9	8.3	27	21	6
November.....	18.9	20.2	17.5	10.3	5.5	7.6	28	22	6
December.....	20.1	13.8	17.2	10.0	4.8	7.3	28	21	7
1961: January.....	¹ 21.5	14.8	17.2	9.4	4.9	6.8	29	22	7
February.....	22.4	13.0	13.6	12.0	4.9	n. a.	25	18	7
	Percent change								
February 1959-60.....	- 9.1	-26.3	-21.9	- 6.9	+ 2.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
February 1960-61.....	-26.0	-21.7	-12.0	-36.0	-28.2	.....	.....	.....	.....

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the Housing and Home Finance Agency (FHA) and the Veterans Administration. *Excludes units under military and armed services programs. **Percentages shown in italics are based on private nonfarm housing starts, "old series." ¹Revised. n.a.—Not available.

Table B-5: Nonfarm Mortgage Recordings of \$20,000 or Less: Number and Value by Type of Lender

(Excludes Alaska and Hawaii)

Period	Number (in thousands)	Average amount (dollars)	Total amount (in millions of dollars) recorded by—						
			All lenders	Savings and loan associa- tions	Insurance companies	Commer- cial banks	Mutual savings banks	Individ- uals	All other lenders
1956.....	3,602	7,521	27,088	9,532	1,799	5,458	1,824	3,558	4,917
1957.....	3,246	7,469	24,244	9,217	1,472	4,264	1,430	3,554	4,307
1958.....	3,441	7,959	27,388	10,516	1,460	5,204	1,640	3,435	5,133
1959.....	3,782	8,522	32,235	13,094	1,523	5,832	1,780	3,946	6,060
1960.....	3,472	8,450	29,341	12,158	1,318	4,520	1,557	4,001	5,787
1960: January.....	248	8,401	2,079	777	107	343	115	310	427
February.....	259	8,292	2,149	859	103	342	103	325	417
March.....	287	8,392	2,406	983	119	377	105	355	467
April.....	282	8,389	2,366	983	108	382	106	335	452
May.....	300	8,323	2,500	1,051	114	402	120	339	474
June.....	315	8,547	2,690	1,167	119	415	138	348	503
July.....	298	8,479	2,528	1,048	116	378	145	350	491
August.....	325	8,554	2,784	1,201	123	406	158	359	537
September.....	307	8,455	2,598	1,097	111	381	145	344	520
October.....	298	8,469	2,525	1,052	106	372	146	329	520
November.....	280	8,483	2,378	978	97	363	143	306	491
December.....	273	8,574	2,338	961	95	361	132	301	488
1961: January.....	246	8,419	2,075	830	83	337	110	295	420
Percent change									
January 1960-61.....	- 1	(¹)	(¹)	+7	- 22	- 2	- 4	- 5	- 2
12 months ending									
January 1960-61.....	- 7	.....	- 8	- 6	- 14	- 21	- 12	+ 1	- 4

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

¹Change of less than one-half of 1 percent.

Table B-8.—Mobile Homes and Travel Trailers: Manufacturers Shipments

Period	Total	Mobile homes	Travel trailers	Total shipments as a percent of private housing starts*
Number of units				
1956.....	139,690	n. a.	n. a.	12.8
1957.....	143,490	n. a.	n. a.	14.5
1958.....	133,800	n. a.	n. a.	11.7
1959.....	162,500	120,500	42,000	10.7
1960.....	141,090	99,310	41,780	11.4
1960: February.....	11,180	8,680	2,500	.....
March.....	12,640	8,880	3,760	.....
April.....	12,390	8,160	4,230	.....
May.....	16,110	10,700	5,410	.....
June.....	15,780	9,910	5,870	.....
July.....	11,990	7,330	4,660	.....
August.....	13,930	9,760	4,170	.....
September.....	12,450	9,540	2,910	.....
October.....	10,950	8,360	2,590	.....
November.....	8,100	6,090	2,010	.....
December.....	7,330	5,440	1,890	.....
1961: January.....	6,760	5,220	1,540	.....
February.....	8,590	6,050	2,540	.....
Percent change				
February 1960-61.....	-23.2	-30.3	+ 1.6	.....
12 months ending February 1960-61	-15.4	-20.7	+ .05	.....

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the Mobile Homes Manufacturers' Association.

*Percentages shown in italics are based on private nonfarm housing starts, "old series." n. a.—Not available.

Part C—Building Permits

See note at beginning of Part C in September 1960 issue for description of series now being presented.

Table C-1.—Summary of Private Construction Authorized by Building Permits in 10,000* Permit-Issuing Places in the United States:

Type of construction	Valuation (in millions of dollars)						Percent change	
	1960		1961	January 1960	Year		January 1960-61	Year 1959-60
	November	December	January	1960	1959	1960		
All authorized construction**.....	1,468	1,210	1,231	1,148	21,763	19,761	+ 7	- 9
New housing units†.....	820	643	649	674	13,374	11,282	- 4	-16
New nonresidential buildings.....	470	410	379	330	5,900	5,982	+15	+ 1
Industrial buildings.....	90	61	57	59	1,027	1,138	- 3	+11
Office buildings.....	71	99	58	40	1,017	1,039	+45	+ 2
Stores and other mercantile buildings	84	72	88	83	1,241	1,146	+ 6	- 8
Religious buildings.....	45	31	27	40	539	548	-33	+ 2
Residential garages.....	15	6	5	6	224	202	-17	-10
All other nonresidential buildings..	165	142	144	103	1,828	1,913	+40	+ 5
Additions and alterations.....	154	126	134	129	2,167	2,182	+ 4	+ 1

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *Estimated data for the entire universe of more than 10,000 permit-issuing places is based upon monthly reports from about 3,500 permit-issuing places which account for more than 90 percent of total permit-authorized construction. **Includes data for new nonhousekeeping residential buildings, not shown separately. †Housekeeping only.

Table C-2.—Authorized New Residential Construction in 10,000* Permit-Issuing Places in the United States: Valuation and Number, by Ownership and Type of Structure
(Housekeeping units only)

Ownership and type of structure	Valuation (in millions of dollars)					Number of housing units				
	1960	1961	January	Year		1960	1961	January	Year	
	Dec.	Jan.	1960	1959	1960	Dec.	Jan.	1960	1959	1960
All new housing units.....	713	679	685	13,719	11,628	64,262	61,616	63,267	1,238,549	1,025,835
Private (permit authorized).....	643	649	674	13,374	11,282	58,538	59,247	62,248	1,208,328	996,210
1-family.....	492	510	566	11,428	9,404	38,726	40,991	46,771	938,254	745,738
2-family.....	20	17	21	1,947	319	2,522	2,275	2,865	270,074	40,869
3-4 family.....	14	14	9		174	1,925	1,844	1,400		23,915
5-or-more family....	117	108	77		1,388	15,365	14,137	11,212		185,688
Public (contract awards)	70	30	11	344	346	5,724	2,369	1,019	30,221	29,625

See footnotes to table C-1 above.

Table C-3.—Authorized New Residential Construction in 3,014 Permit-Issuing Places in the United States: Valuation and Number, by Region, Ownership and Type of Structure
(Housekeeping units only)

	Valuation (in millions of dollars)					Number of units				
	1960	1961	January 1960	Year		1960	1961	January 1960	Year	
	December	January		1959	1960	December	January		1959	1960
	UNITED STATES									
All new housing units..	666.9	631.9	646.1	12,681.0	10,627.7	60,426	57,689	59,833	1,149,718	940,722
Private (permit au- thorized)	598.3	606.8	636.2	12,379.1	10,302.0	54,828	55,757	58,908	1,123,454	913,801
1-family	450.2	473.6	530.3	10,486.5	8,479.7	35,476	38,051	43,591	860,867	672,048
2-4 family	31.8	28.9	29.7	1,892.5	460.6	4,187	3,879	4,165	262,587	60,395
5-or-more-family	116.2	104.2	76.2		1,361.6	15,165	13,827	11,152		181,358
Public (contract awards)	68.6	25.1	9.9	302.2	325.9	5,598	1,932	925	26,264	26,921
	Northeast									
All new housing units..	119.9	90.4	106.3	2,338.2	2,129.0	10,973	7,832	10,002	209,918	187,329
Private	112.8	81.7	104.6	2,225.7	1,994.3	10,360	7,184	9,844	199,657	176,136
1-family	74.7	50.3	70.1	1,694.9	1,452.7	5,415	3,823	5,572	135,783	110,404
2-4 family	7.4	4.3	8.1	530.7	123.3	985	559	1,025	63,874	15,676
5-or-more-family	30.8	27.0	26.3		418.2	3,960	2,802	3,247		50,056
Public	7.1	8.7	1.7	112.5	134.7	613	648	158	10,261	11,193
	North Central									
All new housing units..	173.7	108.5	111.9	3,310.7	2,651.5	14,716	8,891	9,069	255,320	205,455
Private	131.5	108.5	110.9	3,254.9	2,554.6	11,172	8,891	8,963	251,080	197,129
1-family	105.4	89.3	96.4	2,920.5	2,233.6	7,701	6,543	7,052	211,775	158,885
2-4 family	7.5	6.1	6.0	334.2	113.9	817	646	680	39,305	11,851
5-or-more-family	18.5	13.1	8.6		206.9	2,654	1,702	1,231		26,393
Public	42.2	.....	1.0	56.0	97.0	3,544	.....	106	4,240	8,326
	South									
All new housing units..	163.5	192.1	220.0	3,382.1	2,720.1	16,522	18,951	21,828	343,410	266,817
Private	156.2	184.1	213.8	3,327.0	2,670.4	15,986	18,309	21,283	337,308	262,401
1-family	128.2	159.4	196.6	3,006.1	2,404.9	11,705	14,460	18,223	282,167	217,452
2-4 family	3.5	4.6	5.8	321.0	60.5	620	830	1,066	55,141	10,912
5-or-more-family	24.4	20.2	11.5		205.0	3,661	3,019	1,994		34,037
Public	7.3	8.0	6.2	55.2	49.8	536	642	545	6,102	4,416
	West									
All new housing units..	209.8	240.8	207.9	3,650.0	3,127.1	18,215	22,015	18,934	341,070	281,121
Private	197.8	232.5	206.9	3,571.5	3,082.7	17,310	21,373	18,818	335,409	278,135
1-family	141.9	174.6	167.3	2,865.1	2,388.5	10,655	13,225	12,744	231,142	185,307
2-4 family	13.4	14.0	9.9	706.5	162.9	1,765	1,844	1,394	104,267	21,956
5-or-more-family..	42.5	43.9	29.7		531.5	4,890	6,304	4,680		70,872
Public	12.0	8.3	1.0	78.5	44.4	905	642	116	5,661	2,986

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

*Composition of regions is shown below table A-3.

Table C-4.—Private Construction Authorized by Building Permits in 3,014 Permit-Issuing Places in the United States: Valuation, by Region* and Type of Construction

(Millions of dollars)

Type of construction	1960		1961	January 1960	Year		Percent change, year 1959-60
	November	December	January		1959	1960	
United States							
All authorized private construction**	1,316.4	1,124.5	1,142.5	1,055.8	19,880.7	17,827.2	-10
New housing units †	744.6	598.3	606.8	636.2	12,379.1	10,302.0	-17
New nonresidential buildings	413.3	386.3	349.3	293.3	5,176.2	5,477.9	+
Industrial buildings	71.8	58.4	55.0	53.9	923.3	932.3	+
Office buildings	66.4	97.9	52.3	33.7	914.5	969.4	+6
Services stations and repair garages	7.7	7.2	7.9	7.8	n. a.	114.0	.....
Stores and other mercantile buildings	73.2	67.9	81.2	80.5	1,117.2	1,070.0	-4
Religious buildings	41.6	27.9	25.0	29.4	485.6	443.8	-9
Educational buildings	21.9	35.0	20.3	32.5	n. a.	336.6	.....
Hospitals and other institutional buildings	23.2	18.5	39.5	14.2	n. a.	337.3	.....
Amusement buildings	16.5	9.3	9.3	9.5	n. a.	192.7	.....
Residential garages	12.1	5.6	4.5	4.9	197.5	172.5	-13
All other nonresidential buildings	79.0	58.7	54.3	26.9	n. a.	809.8	.....
Additions and alterations	135.3	108.6	119.2	112.4	1,896.6	1,899.2	(1)
Northeast							
All authorized private construction**	301.2	243.0	206.7	191.3	3,846.3	3,630.1	-6
New housing units †	168.4	112.8	81.7	104.6	2,225.7	1,994.3	-10
New nonresidential buildings	98.7	106.9	55.7	62.9	1,163.5	1,220.7	+5
Industrial buildings	81.7	10.2	10.1	12.4	179.3	214.8	+20
Office buildings	19.0	34.1	11.3	3.9	300.4	244.1	-19
Service stations and repair garages	1.0	1.2	.8	.9	n. a.	15.1	.....
Stores and other mercantile buildings	13.5	12.6	13.6	16.8	184.0	186.0	+1
Religious buildings	8.0	8.7	2.7	7.0	100.1	86.4	-14
Educational buildings	13.1	16.1	8.5	12.9	n. a.	180.9	.....
Hospitals and other institutional buildings	3.5	1.7	2.3	3.8	n. a.	81.7	.....
Amusement buildings	3.5	2.8	1.4	2.3	n. a.	46.0	.....
Residential garages	2.5	1.0	.4	.7	35.2	30.2	-14
All other nonresidential buildings	17.3	18.7	4.6	2.3	n. a.	135.2	.....
Additions and alterations	29.5	19.5	18.8	22.1	375.9	376.0	(1)
North Central							
All authorized private construction**	319.3	250.4	224.3	197.0	5,131.8	4,463.5	-13
New housing units †	183.8	131.5	108.5	110.9	3,254.9	2,554.6	-22
New nonresidential buildings	99.0	89.5	86.7	58.7	1,263.7	1,414.9	+12
Industrial buildings	27.4	14.7	14.7	10.6	298.8	274.8	-8
Office buildings	10.7	18.0	6.5	8.9	150.6	189.8	+26
Service stations and repair garages	2.5	1.9	2.3	2.0	n. a.	34.9	.....
Stores and other mercantile buildings	18.9	10.7	17.5	13.2	242.3	236.8	-2
Religious buildings	10.3	6.6	5.9	6.8	130.5	128.3	-2
Educational buildings	4.9	12.7	2.4	6.0	n. a.	144.3	.....
Hospitals and other institutional buildings	4.5	8.5	12.8	2.7	n. a.	97.2	.....
Amusement buildings	4.2	3.1	2.4	1.5	n. a.	39.4	.....
Residential garages	6.1	2.3	1.2	1.3	112.2	95.2	-15
All other nonresidential buildings	9.5	11.1	21.2	5.6	n. a.	174.0	.....
Additions and alterations	31.6	24.5	25.7	25.7	469.4	469.6	(1)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-4.—Private Construction Authorized by Building Permits in 3,014 Permit-Issuing Places in the United States: Valuation, by Region* and Type of Construction—Con.

(Millions of dollars)

Type of construction	1960		1961	January 1960	Year		Percent change, year 1959-60
	November	December	January		1959	1960	
South							
All authorized private construction**	361.7	282.5	342.3	342.4	5,378.7	4,694.8	- 13
New housing units†	183.1	156.2	184.1	213.8	3,327.0	2,670.4	- 20
New nonresidential buildings	134.6	93.4	112.7	92.6	1,445.0	1,474.1	+ 2
Industrial buildings	13.1	15.8	9.3	11.5	186.9	200.7	+ 7
Office buildings	22.9	26.7	12.9	10.3	223.8	282.4	+ 26
Service stations and repair garages	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.8	n. a.	34.5	.....
Stores and other mercantile buildings	20.8	23.7	29.6	32.4	397.4	344.0	- 13
Religious buildings	17.9	6.6	10.6	11.8	156.8	154.8	- 1
Educational buildings	2.6	3.8	7.2	9.3	n. a.	72.8	.....
Hospitals and other institutional buildings	10.2	3.6	19.8	2.3	n. a.	76.0	.....
Amusement buildings	4.8	1.1	3.4	2.6	n. a.	50.7	.....
Residential garages	1.5	.9	1.2	1.5	20.8	20.4	- 2
All other nonresidential buildings	38.5	9.0	16.1	8.0	n. a.	237.7	.....
Additions and alterations	35.4	28.3	36.9	30.2	515.8	511.6	- 1
West							
All authorized private construction**	334.2	348.7	369.3	325.1	5,523.9	5,037.7	- 9
New housing units†	209.3	197.8	232.5	206.9	3,571.5	3,082.7	- 14
New nonresidential buildings	81.0	96.5	94.2	79.1	1,304.0	1,368.4	+ 5
Industrial buildings	14.0	17.7	20.8	19.4	258.3	242.0	- 6
Office buildings	13.8	19.2	21.6	10.7	239.7	253.1	+ 6
Service stations and repair garages	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.1	n. a.	29.3	.....
Stores and other mercantile buildings	20.1	21.0	20.4	18.1	293.5	303.4	+ 3
Religious buildings	5.5	6.0	5.9	3.8	98.2	74.2	- 24
Educational buildings	1.3	2.5	2.3	4.3	n. a.	38.6	.....
Hospitals and other institutional buildings	5.0	4.6	4.7	5.4	n. a.	82.3	.....
Amusement buildings	3.9	2.4	2.1	3.1	n. a.	56.5	.....
Residential garages	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.4	29.3	26.5	- 10
All other nonresidential buildings	13.7	19.9	12.4	11.0	n. a.	262.7	.....
Additions and alterations	38.9	36.4	37.7	34.4	535.5	542.0	+ 1

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *Composition of region is shown below table A-3. **Includes data for new nonhousekeeping residential buildings, not shown separately. †Housekeeping only. n. a. Not available. †Change of less than one-half of 1 percent.

Table C-5.—New Private Nonresidential Building Construction Authorized by Building Permits in 3,014 Permit-Issuing Places in the United States: Number for Selected Types of Buildings

Type of building	1960								1961
	Jan.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Industrial buildings	861	1,115	1,016	1,073	1,087	1,082	936	760	705
Office buildings	520	745	641	758	761	725	649	479	571
Service stations and repair garages	502	684	609	787	715	609	541	475	515
Stores and other mercantile buildings	1,775	2,541	2,003	2,200	2,112	2,094	1,894	1,426	1,626
Religious buildings	310	544	500	512	481	496	422	303	309
Educational buildings	74	169	282	245	150	152	99	97	87
Hospitals and other institutional buildings	44	136	77	102	107	95	73	73	61
Amusement buildings	164	423	279	281	96	197	252	143	155
Residential garages	4,678	18,973	16,435	19,683	18,736	17,248	10,959	4,614	4,008

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table C-6.—Private Construction Authorized by Building Permits in 3,014 Permit-Issuing Places in the United States: Valuation, by State

State	Valuation (in millions of dollars)						Percent change	
	1960		1961	January 1960	Year		January 1960-61	Year 1959-60
	November	December	January		1959	1960		
All States	1,316.4	1,124.5	1,142.5	1,055.8	19,880.7	17,827.2	+ 8	- 10
Alabama	14.6	9.3	15.2	10.5	205.3	175.6	+ 45	- 14
Alaska .....	.5	.3	.1	.1	15.7	18.5	0	+ 18
Arizona	22.3	20.9	21.6	23.7	312.4	310.9	- 9	(¹)
Arkansas	4.0	3.4	3.5	5.9	59.0	58.3	- 41	- 1
California	228.4	255.8	258.6	226.6	3,720.4	3,404.5	+ 14	- 8
Colorado	19.0	12.4	17.7	13.4	284.3	248.5	+ 32	- 13
Connecticut	23.8	21.1	12.6	14.8	350.5	342.7	- 15	- 2
Delaware	3.8	3.0	4.1	1.9	62.7	56.2	+116	- 10
District of Columbia	9.5	7.8	4.2	1.4	55.9	60.2	+ 200	+ 8
Florida	79.9	64.8	74.3	89.5	1,175.0	1,029.1	- 17	- 12
Georgia	21.4	19.7	26.9	23.9	317.3	301.1	+ 13	- 5
Hawaii	8.4	8.6	8.1	8.7	161.4	153.6	- 7	- 5
Idaho	2.8	1.9	2.0	.6	39.9	33.9	+233	- 15
Illinois	82.2	63.7	54.9	46.2	1,179.8	1,076.5	+19	- 9
Indiana	21.0	26.1	21.4	16.5	384.5	332.2	+30	- 14
Iowa	11.6	7.3	6.2	5.7	177.6	146.3	+ 9	- 18
Kansas	8.1	8.0	7.3	7.3	155.1	126.5	0	- 18
Kentucky	12.3	6.0	5.5	7.1	159.2	131.2	- 23	- 18
Louisiana	37.5	13.5	20.8	15.6	285.1	257.9	+33	- 10
Maine	2.4	1.2	.8	2.9	38.1	35.7	- 72	- 6
Maryland	30.0	21.4	19.6	31.7	534.2	409.2	- 38	- 23
Massachusetts	34.7	26.8	16.7	28.1	505.3	434.1	- 41	- 14
Michigan	40.6	26.4	42.0	31.6	722.1	620.4	+33	- 14
Minnesota	25.6	23.6	11.9	12.2	345.3	313.3	- 2	- 9
Mississippi	4.6	3.8	6.4	4.3	49.4	64.1	+49	+30
Missouri	25.8	24.7	22.6	15.5	408.0	353.2	+46	- 13
Montana	2.4	1.6	1.9	1.0	36.3	33.6	+90	- 7
Nebraska	7.6	8.4	5.6	2.4	90.4	95.3	+133	+ 5
Nevada	7.2	4.9	9.4	6.5	70.5	92.2	+45	+31
New Hampshire	2.3	1.7	.9	.9	40.7	31.3	0	- 23
New Jersey	52.9	34.3	31.4	34.4	647.7	638.4	- 9	- 1
New Mexico	6.5	4.2	4.8	5.4	115.8	81.6	-11	-30
New York	135.8	106.3	110.3	78.6	1,603.5	1,524.1	+40	- 5
North Carolina	19.6	11.8	14.2	15.6	210.5	217.2	- 9	+ 3
North Dakota	1.7	.6	.4	.6	40.5	38.5	-33	- 5
Ohio	66.4	44.0	39.8	42.9	1,170.0	1,000.5	- 7	- 14
Oklahoma	11.1	8.3	9.8	8.7	172.9	140.0	+13	- 19
Oregon	9.7	9.5	11.8	12.4	191.3	196.2	- 5	+ 3
Pennsylvania	41.9	47.0	30.4	26.7	586.8	550.5	+14	- 6
Rhode Island	6.7	4.5	3.4	3.6	63.8	67.7	- 6	+ 6
South Carolina	3.9	3.3	4.9	5.2	117.4	61.1	- 6	- 48
South Dakota	2.6	1.0	1.1	.7	35.3	30.9	+57	- 12
Tennessee	12.7	13.2	14.6	13.0	206.7	199.1	+12	- 4
Texas	67.0	71.0	88.0	73.1	1,227.4	1,052.3	+ 20	- 14
Utah	7.9	7.9	6.4	5.7	140.0	112.3	+ 12	- 20
Vermont .....	.6	.2	.1	1.2	10.0	6.4	- 92	- 36
Virginia	29.3	21.2	28.7	33.6	493.0	438.6	- 15	- 11
Washington	17.9	19.6	25.5	19.4	411.9	325.5	+ 31	- 21
West Virginia	1.6	1.0	1.6	1.9	47.2	44.8	- 16	- 5
Wisconsin	25.9	16.6	11.2	15.3	423.4	329.4	- 27	- 22
Wyoming	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.6	23.6	26.6	- 13	+ 13

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. ¹ Change of less than one-half of 1 percent.

Table C-7.—Number of Housekeeping Units in Authorized* New Residential Construction in 3,014 Permit-Issuing Places in the United States, by State

State	Number of housekeeping units						Percent change	
	1960		1961	January 1960	Year		January 1960-61	Year 1959-60
	November	December	January	1960	1959	1960		
All states.....	67,774	60,426	57,689	59,833	1,149,718	940,722	- 4	- 18
Alabama.....	755	555	846	784	17,468	10,865	+ 8	- 37
Alaska.....	30	6	4	2	269	349	+ 100	+ 30
Arizona.....	1,402	1,394	1,616	1,425	14,006	21,023	+ 13	+ 50
Arkansas.....	167	142	193	233	3,148	2,904	- 17	- 8
California.....	13,279	13,062	15,417	13,283	234,552	191,771	+ 16	- 18
Colorado.....	1,310	883	1,345	1,074	15,794	16,320	+ 25	+ 3
Connecticut.....	951	761	909	705	18,184	15,058	+ 29	- 17
Delaware.....	145	132	186	77	1,860	2,543	+ 142	+ 37
District of Columbia.....	731	449	106	73	1,624	2,776	+ 45	+ 71
Florida.....	4,378	4,427	4,946	6,562	89,685	66,804	- 25	- 26
Georgia.....	1,458	1,420	1,499	1,567	22,906	20,380	- 4	- 11
Hawaii.....	450	421	547	507	10,273	8,179	+ 8	- 20
Idaho.....	130	112	87	26	1,804	1,400	+ 235	- 22
Illinois.....	3,103	6,048	2,119	2,122	55,257	48,572	(1)	- 12
Indiana.....	1,044	887	761	678	19,280	15,064	+ 12	- 22
Iowa.....	517	334	259	293	8,417	6,431	- 12	- 24
Kansas.....	391	697	390	316	8,292	6,191	+ 23	- 25
Kentucky.....	518	523	287	410	9,074	7,241	- 30	- 20
Louisiana.....	693	627	663	893	16,242	10,686	- 26	- 34
Maine.....	126	66	26	32	1,714	1,473	- 19	- 14
Maryland.....	1,745	1,223	1,196	1,433	27,591	21,040	- 17	- 24
Massachusetts.....	1,614	1,310	610	1,333	20,643	19,524	- 54	- 5
Michigan.....	1,800	1,088	1,176	1,316	36,066	26,867	- 11	- 26
Minnesota.....	1,153	1,121	649	430	16,510	13,268	+ 51	- 20
Mississippi.....	263	206	389	256	3,597	4,735	+ 52	+ 32
Missouri.....	1,256	919	924	1,185	24,346	16,676	- 22	- 32
Montana.....	156	97	126	44	1,662	1,579	+ 186	- 5
Nebraska.....	635	444	494	147	5,757	5,970	+ 236	+ 4
Nevada.....	456	437	541	351	3,542	5,185	+ 54	+ 46
New Hampshire.....	129	95	52	92	2,071	1,631	- 43	- 21
New Jersey.....	2,518	1,832	1,271	1,950	39,452	34,667	- 35	- 12
New Mexico.....	301	212	282	376	7,987	4,789	- 25	- 40
New York.....	6,860	5,129	3,763	4,538	93,565	83,140	- 17	- 11
North Carolina.....	866	697	703	716	11,805	10,500	- 2	- 11
North Dakota.....	74	15	13	15	2,672	1,577	- 13	- 41
Ohio.....	3,214	2,007	1,438	1,952	56,580	47,021	- 26	- 17
Oklahoma.....	638	581	641	464	9,333	7,909	+ 38	- 15
Oregon.....	532	449	643	591	8,885	8,576	+ 9	- 3
Pennsylvania.....	2,219	1,537	1,092	1,151	30,555	27,858	- 5	- 9
Rhode Island.....	361	228	107	190	3,316	3,711	- 44	+ 12
South Carolina.....	187	186	168	223	3,755	2,636	- 25	- 30
South Dakota.....	192	68	81	53	2,057	1,405	+ 53	- 32
Tennessee.....	875	872	894	1,123	17,108	14,007	- 20	- 18
Texas.....	3,651	3,256	4,404	4,480	73,005	53,464	- 2	- 27
Utah.....	342	272	378	311	7,816	5,771	+ 22	- 26
Vermont.....	35	15	2	11	418	267	- 82	- 36
Virginia.....	1,828	1,180	1,779	2,437	33,244	26,760	- 27	- 20
Washington.....	755	807	981	855	22,871	14,692	+ 15	- 36
West Virginia.....	74	46	51	97	1,966	1,467	- 47	- 25
Wisconsin.....	1,404	1,088	587	562	20,086	16,413	+ 4	- 18
Wyoming.....	63	63	48	89	1,609	1,487	- 46	- 8

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *In building permits and public housing contract awards. ¹Change of less than one-half of 1 percent.

Table C-8.—Private Construction Authorized by Building Permits in Selected Permit-Issuing Places in Selected Metropolitan Areas*

Metropolitan area ^a	Valuation (in millions of dollars)								
	1960								1961
	Jan.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Atlanta, Ga.....	15.3	19.8	13.3	16.7	18.5	13.8	15.3	13.6	18.8
Baltimore, Md.....	19.4	19.8	14.9	13.4	12.7	14.4	13.9	11.6	9.6
Birmingham, Ala.....	4.2	7.1	5.8	6.9	6.4	5.7	4.9	3.5	6.1
Boston, Mass.....	18.0	24.6	24.3	30.9	20.4	25.1	19.3	17.5	10.4
Buffalo, N. Y.....	5.6	9.7	8.5	12.0	10.5	8.1	6.8	4.3	3.9
Chicago, Ill.....	36.7	93.6	83.1	79.0	96.1	81.0	66.6	56.7	46.9
Cleveland, Ohio.....	9.8	28.2	25.5	43.2	30.2	17.5	18.9	14.6	10.8
Columbus, Ohio.....	4.9	8.7	10.3	11.3	9.1	13.3	10.8	6.3	3.1
Denver, Colo.....	10.3	16.5	18.7	18.1	24.7	14.9	14.7	9.8	14.2
Detroit, Mich.....	18.8	40.3	43.0	31.5	28.3	29.8	23.1	12.8	31.8
Indianapolis, Ind.....	5.6	8.1	7.6	4.8	10.6	5.7	4.7	5.5	7.5
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif..	99.7	167.2	129.4	148.9	117.5	134.2	104.5	117.0	122.7
Miami, Fla.....	14.9	41.0	15.5	18.9	14.0	13.8	22.2	14.9	15.5
Milwaukee, Wis.....	7.0	14.5	15.4	17.9	9.8	11.7	11.5	8.0	6.1
New York, N. Y.....	63.7	89.0	119.7	110.6	112.0	87.5	109.1	86.4	99.9
Philadelphia, Pa.....	17.9	38.6	26.4	29.1	27.6	29.2	26.9	33.1	19.4
Phoenix, Ariz.....	14.3	20.4	18.2	20.2	20.9	14.6	16.2	13.2	16.1
San Diego, Calif.....	31.5	18.4	21.6	29.2	20.7	15.3	10.8	16.3	15.0
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif..	30.9	44.6	38.1	47.3	44.0	40.8	34.2	51.3	40.7
Seattle, Wash.....	12.6	17.1	14.0	19.0	12.3	13.6	11.1	12.1	11.3
Washington, D. C.....	20.3	30.5	25.6	57.6	23.3	20.3	30.4	22.0	21.0

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Budget, 1959.

*As defined in *Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas*, Bureau of the

Table C-9.—Number of Housekeeping Units in Authorized* New Residential Construction in Selected Permit-Issuing Places in Selected Metropolitan Areas**

Metropolitan area	Number of housekeeping units								
	1960								1961
	Jan.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Atlanta, Ga.....	822	1,201	909	813	1,162	1,097	753	1,027	901
Baltimore, Md.....	701	576	611	454	593	460	441	371	441
Birmingham, Ala.....	240	620	320	324	282	255	254	175	262
Boston, Mass.....	765	893	882	833	812	731	834	818	306
Buffalo, N. Y.....	163	460	368	582	351	324	309	120	77
Chicago, Ill.....	1,634	3,531	3,329	3,166	2,873	3,463	2,639	5,730	1,835
Cleveland, Ohio.....	435	1,249	828	1,863	994	832	682	705	296
Columbus, Ohio.....	250	581	424	482	301	601	584	253	143
Denver, Colo.....	866	1,066	1,260	1,386	1,419	1,069	1,131	697	1,189
Detroit, Mich.....	770	1,596	1,475	1,407	1,257	1,133	1,019	543	751
Indianapolis, Ind.....	204	479	556	163	456	344	274	274	289
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif..	5,221	8,151	5,732	7,437	6,412	7,053	5,608	5,575	6,436
Miami, Fla.....	847	1,214	749	1,013	757	688	804	1,005	981
Milwaukee, Wis.....	300	607	599	692	545	680	761	563	332
New York, N. Y.....	4,086	4,964	6,533	6,575	6,463	6,904	5,472	4,279	3,551
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,093	1,676	1,866	1,383	1,742	1,713	1,607	1,127	925
Phoenix, Ariz.....	1,148	1,628	1,113	1,448	1,501	1,110	1,144	929	1,308
San Diego, Calif.....	1,978	854	1,139	902	996	663	434	734	743
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.....	1,763	2,445	2,019	2,780	2,144	2,535	1,995	1,910	2,291
Seattle, Wash.....	489	633	561	845	532	599	406	498	516
Washington, D.C.....	1,092	1,450	1,779	1,959	1,474	1,394	2,099	1,455	1,122

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

*In building permits and public housing contract awards. **As defined in *Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas*, Bureau of the Budget, 1959.

Table C-10.—Private Construction Authorized by Building Permits in Selected Permit-Issuing Places in Selected Metropolitan Areas*: Valuation for the Current Year, by Type of Construction

January 1961 (Millions of dollars)

Type of construction	Atlanta, Ga.	Baltimore, Md.	Birmingham, Ala.	Boston, Mass.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Chicago, Ill.	Cleveland, Ohio
All authorized private construction**	18.8	9.6	6.1	10.4	3.9	46.9	10.8
New housing units †.....	8.3	4.9	2.4	4.0	.9	24.0	4.9
New nonresidential buildings.....	9.3	2.6	.7	4.5	1.2	16.8	4.3
Industrial buildings.....	.0	.2	.2	.9	.0	3.2	1.4
Office buildings.....	.1	.1	.1	1.3	.1	1.2	.0
Service stations and repair garages.....	.2	.0	.0	.....	.1	.1	.3
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.....	.6	1.3	.1	.7	.4	2.8	1.8
Religious buildings.....	.1	.1	.2	.1	.2	1.2	.....
Educational buildings.....	.2	.6	.....	.3	.....	1.3	.....
Hospitals and other inst. bldgs..	.....	.....	.....	.9	.....	5.9	.7
Amusement buildings.....	.1	.1	.....	.1	.0	.3	.....
Residential garages.....	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2	.1
All other nonresidential bldgs..	7.8	.2	.1	.2	.3	.5	.1
Additions and alterations.....	1.2	1.8	2.0	1.7	.9	3.9	1.3
	Columbus, Ohio	Denver, Colo.	Detroit, Mich.	Indian- apolis, Ind.	Los Angeles- Long Beach, Calif.	Miami, Fla.	Milwaukee, Wis.
All authorized private construction**	3.1	14.2	31.8	7.5	122.7	15.5	6.1
New housing units †.....	2.1	10.4	8.7	3.3	76.3	11.3	3.7
New nonresidential buildings.....	.5	2.3	20.5	3.9	31.9	2.6	1.5
Industrial buildings.....	.0	.2	.2	.7	5.3	.5	.6
Office buildings.....	.1	.3	.2	.0	10.5	.4	.2
Service stations, etc.....	.0	.1	.2	.0	.3	.1	.2
Stores, etc.....	.4	.5	.6	2.5	7.8	.4	.1
Religious buildings.....	.....	.1	.7	.6	1.5	.3	.4
Educational buildings.....	.....	.4	.2	.....	.2	.1	.0
Hospitals, etc.....	.....	.3	.3	.....	.2	.0	.....
Amusement buildings.....	.....	.1	.2	.....	.3	.1	.....
Residential garages.....	.0	.1	.1	.0	.5	.1	.1
All other nonresidential bldgs..	.....	.2	17.9	.0	5.2	.5	.0
Additions and alterations.....	.5	1.4	2.5	.2	13.9	1.7	.8
	New York, N. Y.	Philadel- phia, Pa.	Phoenix, Ariz.	San Diego, Calif.	San Francisco- Oakland, Calif.	Seattle, Wash.	Washington, D. C.
All authorized private construction**..	99.9	19.4	16.1	15.0	40.7	11.3	21.0
New housing units †.....	37.5	8.0	11.3	8.5	22.7	7.3	12.1
New nonresidential buildings.....	11.9	9.6	2.4	4.8	11.7	2.7	7.8
Industrial buildings.....	2.0	.5	.3	1.0	1.9	.8	.5
Office buildings.....	1.5	.2	.8	.3	3.3	.3	.3
Service stations, etc.....	.1	.2	.2	.1	.2	.1	.1
Stores, etc.....	1.9	7.2	.5	.8	1.2	.4	2.3
Religious buildings.....	1.0	.6	.1	.6	.2	.9	.6
Educational buildings.....	2.8	.....	.....	.5	.4	.....	3.2
Hospitals, etc.....	.3	.....	.1	.1	2.8	.....	.5
Amusement buildings.....	.4	.4	.....	.4	.2	.0	.3
Residential garages.....	.1	.1	.0	.1	.2	.1	.0
All other nonresidential bldgs..	1.9	.4	.4	.9	1.3	.2	.0
Additions and alterations.....	5.3	1.8	2.4	1.0	5.0	1.1	1.1

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *As defined in *Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas*, Bureau of the Budget, 1959. **Includes data on new nonhousekeeping residential buildings, not shown separately. †Housekeeping only.

†Less than \$500,000.

Part D.—Contract Awards

Table D-1: Contract Awards: Public Construction, Value, by Ownership and Type of Construction*
(Millions of dollars)

Period	All public construction				Federally owned				
	Total	Federally owned	State and locally owned	Residential buildings	Nonresidential buildings				
					Total	Educational	Hospital and institutional	Administrative and service	
1956.....	10,423.1	2,088.3	8,334.8	136.0	924.3	27.1	43.9	87.3	
1957.....	11,473.8	2,317.3	9,156.5	406.2	776.5	48.4	78.9	148.3	
1958.....	13,508.1	2,959.4	10,548.7	592.0	987.7	51.7	95.2	183.9	
1959.....	11,595.7	2,484.8	9,110.9	271.4	885.7	64.1	59.3	199.0	
1960.....	12,866.3	2,055.9	10,810.4	250.3	680.8	34.2	60.2	213.0	
1960: January.....	738.7	136.4	602.3	13.0	35.7	2.5	3.2	4.8	
February.....	813.6	162.0	651.6	2.2	65.6	.4	1.7	18.3	
March.....	1,140.1	221.2	918.9	15.0	116.7	4.1	1.0	70.3	
April.....	1,076.8	166.3	910.5	7.8	45.7	4.5	.9	2.6	
May.....	1,117.3	176.9	940.4	26.7	27.5	2.3	.6	5.5	
June.....	1,424.2	332.3	1,091.9	28.6	108.7	4.0	27.7	10.2	
July.....	1,133.1	59.4	1,073.7	10.7	20.7	.8	.3	8.9	
August.....	1,048.9	98.7	950.2	26.9	19.5	.1	1.2	6.7	
September.....	1,067.5	171.9	895.6	58.2	49.1	1.1	3.5	19.0	
October.....	1,083.0	146.7	936.3	14.4	34.5	1.9	12.4	1.7	
November.....	941.8	174.5	767.3	14.7	96.0	6.4	1.5	46.0	
December.....	1,281.3	209.6	1,071.7	32.1	61.1	6.1	6.2	19.0	
1961: January.....	742.2	138.4	603.8	29.6	64.4	10.2	.2	41.5	
Percent change									
January 1960-61.....	(1)	+ 1	(1)	+ 128	+ 80	(2)	- 94	(2)	
12 mos. ending Jan. 1960-61...	+12	- 17	+20	- 5	- 16	- 36	+ 22	+ 29	
Federally owned—Con.									
Period	Nonresidential buildings—Con.					Airfields**	Conservation and development	Highways	
	Other nonresidential buildings								
	Total	Airfield buildings	Troop housing	Warehouses	All other				
1956.....	766.0	76.2	123.2	63.3	503.3	155.9	539.0	91.8	
1957.....	500.9	98.9	60.9	35.0	306.1	182.2	563.8	91.5	
1958.....	656.9	196.7	89.3	36.5	334.4	475.6	475.2	95.5	
1959.....	563.3	179.2	45.6	22.1	316.4	333.4	528.5	85.9	
1960.....	373.4	81.6	35.5	14.5	241.8	393.6	343.1	120.7	
1960: January.....	25.2	3.7	5.0	1.1	15.4	37.4	32.4	9.7	
February.....	45.2	15.3	4.6	.3	25.0	40.4	33.6	5.7	
March.....	41.3	7.2	6.4	.6	27.1	34.5	16.5	16.1	
April.....	37.7	13.2	4.8	2.4	17.3	47.2	45.7	8.5	
May.....	19.1	8.3	2.3	1.8	6.7	28.9	58.5	16.1	
June.....	66.8	8.3	2.3	3.1	53.1	69.6	53.1	13.2	
July.....	10.7	.5	.4	.6	9.2	3.1	7.8	10.8	
August.....	11.5	2.9	0	.9	7	6.0	22.5	9.8	
September.....	25.5	3.3	.6	.7	20.9	5.1	18.6	11.2	
October.....	18.5	8.0	1.5	.7	8.3	12.6	20.2	10.1	
November.....	42.1	5.2	1.2	1.1	34.6	35.7	11.4	5.2	
December.....	29.8	5.7	6.4	1.2	16.5	73.1	22.8	4.3	
1961: January.....	12.5	5.0	.3	.7	6.5	15.2	12.2	6.5	
Percent change									
January 1960-61.....	- 50	+35	- 94	- 36	- 58	-59	- 62	- 33	
12 mos. ending Jan. 1960-61...	- 33	-48	- 32	- 34	-25	+ 7	- 40	+ 27	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table D-1: Contract Awards: Public Construction, Value, by Ownership and Type of Construction*-Con.
(Millions of dollars)

Period	Federally owned—Con.			State and locally owned				
	Electric power	All other**	Residential buildings	Nonresidential buildings				
				Total	Educational	Hospital and institutional	Administrative and service	Other
1956.....	177.5	63.8	253.2	3,202.8	2,289.0	278.9	320.8	314.1
1957.....	140.3	156.8	326.7	3,409.4	2,450.5	287.1	315.4	356.4
1958.....	137.8	195.6	479.7	3,576.2	2,407.6	334.5	455.6	378.5
1959.....	222.6	157.3	306.9	3,236.7	2,203.3	304.5	325.6	403.3
1960.....	158.8	108.6	453.7	3,669.7	2,559.5	262.1	450.0	398.1
1960: January.....	5.5	2.7	13.6	215.7	161.4	16.1	16.7	21.5
February.....	5.2	9.3	32.7	220.0	140.5	15.3	35.9	28.3
March.....	8.9	13.5	38.4	355.0	259.6	25.9	40.2	29.3
April.....	1.9	9.5	23.8	304.0	209.0	21.7	41.8	31.5
May.....	9.9	9.3	39.9	358.9	265.8	31.7	34.0	27.4
June.....	30.6	28.5	55.5	365.3	236.0	38.9	52.4	38.0
July.....	2.8	3.5	47.0	318.0	213.3	23.7	45.6	35.4
August.....	7.8	6.2	49.7	308.2	221.8	17.5	36.0	32.9
September.....	25.5	4.2	36.6	284.2	194.0	7.5	29.3	53.4
October.....	48.6	6.3	27.6	317.0	217.5	27.5	38.1	33.9
November.....	5.9	5.6	14.0	276.8	208.3	14.5	26.5	27.5
December.....	6.2	10.0	74.9	346.6	232.3	21.8	53.5	39.0
1961: January.....	2.5	8.0	26.5	228.8	180.1	8.9	16.2	23.6
Percent change								
January 1960-61.....	- 55	+196	+ 95	+ 6	+12	- 45	- 3	+10
12 mos. ending Jan. 1960-61	-30	- 24	+ 63	+ 14	+16	- 17	+ 39	+ 6

Period	State and locally owned—Con.								
	Highways	Sewer and water systems			Public service enterprises			Conservation and development	All other
		Total	Sewer	Water	Total	Electric power	Other		
1956.....	3,211.6	1,100.0	658.9	441.1	336.5	227.2	109.3	139.3	91.4
1957.....	3,825.1	1,034.2	619.4	414.8	364.2	200.1	164.1	112.7	84.2
1958.....	4,489.3	1,050.0	708.2	341.8	669.5	450.0	219.5	123.3	160.7
1959.....	3,718.8	1,148.4	741.8	406.6	422.5	235.6	186.9	146.1	131.5
1960.....	4,687.0	1,228.8	700.7	528.1	423.3	183.5	239.8	138.8	209.1
1960: January.....	241.9	82.1	50.6	31.5	36.4	19.8	16.6	6.4	6.2
February.....	305.9	69.7	42.1	27.6	10.9	3.3	7.6	6.6	5.8
March.....	381.1	96.8	57.8	39.0	25.8	8.8	17.0	11.7	10.1
April.....	448.2	78.2	53.2	25.0	31.3	10.9	20.4	6.9	18.1
May.....	377.5	97.9	61.5	36.4	40.6	16.6	24.0	9.6	16.0
June.....	424.7	121.3	60.1	61.2	89.0	56.8	32.2	19.9	16.2
July.....	484.3	137.0	70.7	66.3	36.0	7.9	28.1	11.9	39.5
August.....	415.1	84.6	49.2	35.4	52.2	26.7	25.5	10.5	29.9
September.....	406.6	93.6	49.6	44.0	32.7	9.9	22.8	19.7	22.2
October.....	445.0	102.5	61.9	40.6	15.0	8.4	6.6	13.6	15.6
November.....	311.4	105.6	69.0	36.6	39.2	6.0	33.2	5.7	14.6
December.....	445.3	159.5	75.0	84.5	14.2	8.4	5.8	16.3	14.9
1961: January.....	247.2	59.9	42.6	17.3	16.9	5.9	11.0	11.6	12.9
Percent change									
January 1960-61.....	+ 2	- 27	- 16	- 45	- 54	- 70	- 34	+81	+108
12 mos. ending Jan. 1960-61..	+ 29	+ 6	- 6	+ 30	- 9	- 31	+ 19	(1)	+ 72

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

* Includes major force-account projects started, principally by TVA and State highway departments.

** Beginning with January 1958, includes missile launching facilities which were previously included under all other federally owned.

¹ Change of less than one-half of 1 percent.

² Increase exceeds 300 percent.

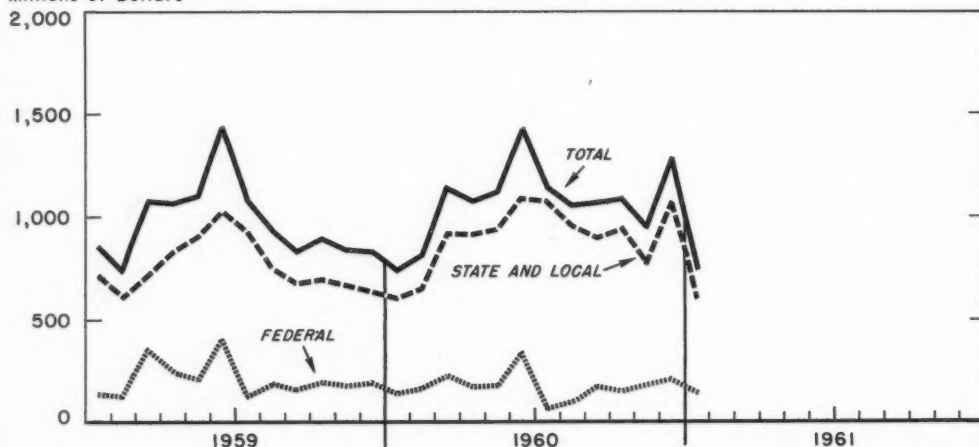
³ Revised.

Chart 1.

Contracts Awarded for Public Construction By Ownership

Millions of Dollars

2,000



SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

CONSTRUCTION REVIEW C.D. 60-10-G

Table D-2.—Contract Awards: Highway Construction, Value, by Ownership, Source of Funds, and Type of Facility *
(Millions of dollars)

Period	All highway con- struction	Federally owned	State owned					Locally owned**
			Total	Federally aided projects		Independent state projects		
				Total value	Federal funds	Total value	Toll facilities	
1956.....	3,303.5	91.9	2,718.3	1,737.2	962.8	981.1	336.7	493.3
1957.....	3,916.6	91.5	3,311.0	2,390.4	1,613.9	920.6	343.0	514.1
1958.....	4,584.8	95.5	3,995.8	3,488.7	2,504.4	507.1	44.1	493.5
1959.....	3,794.5	84.5	3,204.4	2,629.9	1,876.7	574.5	59.2	505.6
1960.....	4,807.7	120.7	3,962.1	3,097.3	2,218.1	864.8	225.4	724.9
1960: January	251.6	9.7	190.0	164.7	111.9	25.3	3.9	51.9
February	311.6	5.7	220.3	177.6	128.3	42.7	12.9	85.6
March	397.2	16.1	296.8	246.8	174.8	50.0	1.3	84.3
April	456.7	8.5	399.7	341.5	252.5	58.2	.1	48.5
May.....	393.6	16.1	312.6	238.1	167.8	74.5	0	64.9
June	437.9	13.2	344.7	280.9	198.1	63.8	0	80.0
July	495.1	10.8	401.3	264.8	190.6	136.5	68.8	83.0
August	424.9	9.8	355.3	286.3	206.7	69.0	3.4	59.8
September	417.8	11.2	338.6	286.1	200.9	52.5	2.6	68.0
October	455.1	10.1	411.0	248.8	174.9	162.2	118.6	34.0
November.....	316.6	5.2	276.5	222.7	157.7	53.8	11.0	34.9
December.....	449.6	4.3	415.3	339.0	253.9	76.3	2.8	30.0
1961: January.....	253.7	6.5	226.3	202.6	150.5	23.7	1.3	20.9
Percent change								
January 1960-61.....	+ 1	- 33	+ 19	+ 23	+ 34	- 6	- 67	- 60
12 mos. ending Jan. 1960-61..	+ 29	+ 27	+ 29	+ 24	+ 26	+ 51	+ 274	+ 31

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

*Includes force-account work started on Federal and State projects.

**By municipalities and counties. † Revised.

Table D-3: Contract Awards: Value Reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation
(U. S. Summary, excluding Alaska and Hawaii)

Period	All construction	Building			Engineering			Dodge index of contract awards, seasonally adjusted (1947-49=100)
		Total	Residential	Non-residential	Total	Public works	Utilities	
	Value (in millions of dollars)							
1956.....	31,612	24,070	12,862	11,208	7,542	5,428	2,115	.....
1957.....	32,174	24,333	13,040	11,293	7,840	5,464	2,375	.....
1958.....	35,090	25,644	14,695	10,948	9,446	6,802	2,644	.....
1959.....	36,420	28,672	17,195	11,477	7,747	5,813	1,933	.....
1960.....	36,582	27,547	15,185	12,362	9,034	6,979	2,055	.....
	12 months ending in—							
1960: February.....	36,232	28,474	17,019	11,455	7,756	5,804	1,951	234
March.....	35,949	28,392	16,776	11,616	7,556	5,892	1,663	252
April.....	35,557	27,914	16,430	11,484	7,641	5,921	1,719	266
May.....	35,366	27,742	16,211	11,531	7,623	5,784	1,839	244
June.....	35,179	27,518	15,932	11,586	7,660	5,873	1,787	272
July.....	35,119	27,118	15,571	11,547	8,000	6,036	1,964	285
August.....	35,330	27,216	15,453	11,763	8,113	6,098	2,015	276
September.....	35,391	27,145	15,264	11,881	8,244	6,263	1,981	271
October.....	35,575	27,182	15,139	12,043	8,392	6,455	1,937	294
November.....	36,088	27,458	15,300	12,158	8,630	6,627	2,003	280
December.....	36,582	27,547	15,185	12,362	9,034	6,979	2,055	302
1961: January.....	36,874	27,606	15,232	12,374	9,268	7,026	2,242	273
February.....	36,869	27,594	15,114	12,480	9,275	7,007	2,268	239
	Percent change, 12 months ending in—							
February 1960-61.....	+2	- 3	- 11	+9	+20	+21	+16	.....

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDISA) from data published by the F. W. Dodge Corporation.

† Revised.

Table D-4: Contract Awards: Value Reported by the Engineering News-Record
(U. S. Summary, excluding Alaska and Hawaii)

Period	All construction contract awards	Ownership		Type of construction					
				Buildings		Highways and bridges	Sewer systems	Water systems	Unclassified and all other
		Private	Public	Private industrial	Other				
Value (in millions of dollars)									
1956.....	21,712	13,490	8,222	5,335	9,775	3,097	579	356	2,570
1957.....	17,986	8,386	9,600	3,081	7,791	3,745	556	369	2,444
1958.....	19,166	7,731	11,435	1,757	9,199	4,445	619	307	2,845
1959.....	20,279	10,388	9,891	2,981	9,992	3,456	653	373	2,824
1960.....	22,621	11,976	10,645	2,792	11,447	4,173	615	446	3,154
12 months ending in—									
1960: February.....	19,955	10,381	9,573	3,004	9,820	3,393	641	336	2,762
* March.....	19,771	10,339	9,431	2,743	9,801	3,425	639	318	2,845
April.....	20,370	10,877	9,492	2,883	10,132	3,534	625	375	2,821
May.....	20,181	10,766	9,413	2,854	9,936	3,562	605	363	2,861
* June.....	20,839	11,269	9,570	2,866	10,390	3,517	607	382	3,078
July.....	20,647	11,359	9,288	2,921	10,414	3,407	603	388	2,917
August.....	20,963	11,508	9,455	2,899	10,686	3,473	587	385	2,937
* September.....	21,155	11,370	9,786	2,651	10,854	3,679	585	414	2,978
October.....	21,939	12,001	9,939	2,809	11,079	3,837	585	419	3,216
November.....	22,237	12,082	10,156	2,794	11,294	3,927	588	434	3,206
December.....	22,621	11,976	10,645	2,792	11,447	4,173	615	446	3,154
1961: January.....	23,030	12,097	10,933	2,923	11,571	4,365	605	446	3,125
February.....	22,974	12,056	10,918	2,921	11,535	4,335	623	456	3,110
Percent change, 12 months ending in—									
February 1960-61.....	+ 15	+16	+ 14	- 3	+17	+28	- 3	+36	+13

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDISA) from data published by the Engineering News-Record. Data include only those projects with contract values above the following minimum sizes: Water supply, earthwork, and waterways—\$44,000; other public works—\$73,000; industrial buildings—\$93,000; other buildings—\$344,000. *Adjusted to 52 weeks.

Part E.—Costs and Prices



Table E-1.—Construction Cost Indexes
(1947-49=100)

Period	Department of Commerce composite cost index*	Monthly and quarterly component indexes										
		American Appraisal Co.	Associated General Contractors	E. H. Boeckh and Associates			Engineering News-Record		Bureau of Public Roads, highway	Geo. A. Fuller Co.	Turner Construction Co.	
				Residences	Apartments, hotels, and office buildings	Commercial and factory buildings	Building	Construction				
Annual averages												
1956.....	132	135	143	129.4	137.0	138.7	145.9	153.8	113.4	130	134	
1957.....	137	141	149	131.8	141.2	143.7	151.2	160.8	118.1	136	142	
1958.....	138	145	154	133.0	143.6	146.7	156.0	168.6	116.3	142	142	
1959.....	141	150	160	137.4	148.6	151.8	162.8	177.0	114.4	147	145	
1960.....	143	154	165	139.7	151.6	154.4	166.1	182.8	111.5	150	145	
Current indexes												
1959: November....	142	152	163	138.7	150.1	153.2	164.7	179.8	114.2	148	145	
December....	142	152	163	138.9	150.4	153.6	164.3	179.6				
1960: January.....	143	152	163	139.1	150.6	153.7	164.8	180.3	111.0	149	145	
February....	143	152	163	139.8	151.5	154.4	165.1	180.5				
March.....	143	152	164	139.5	151.1	154.2	165.0	180.7	110.5	150	145	
April.....	143	153	164	139.8	151.3	154.4	165.0	180.7				
May.....	143	153	164	140.1	151.8	154.9	165.8	182.1	112.9	151	145	
June.....	144	153	165	140.3	152.1	154.9	166.4	183.5				
July.....	143	154	166	140.1	152.0	154.6	166.9	184.2	111.6	151	145	
August.....	143	154	166	139.8	151.8	154.3	166.8	184.4				
September....	144	155	166	139.8	151.9	154.4	167.2	184.5	111.6	151	145	
October.....	144	155	166	139.4	151.8	154.3	166.9	184.2				
November....	144	155	166	139.3	151.7	154.2	166.8	184.3	111.6	151	145	
December....	144	156	166	139.2	151.7	154.1	166.9	184.4				
1961: January.....	144	156	167	139.0	151.7	154.1	167.3	185.3	.....	.....	.....
Percent change												
January 1960-61....	+1	+3	+2	(1)	+1	(1)	+2	+3	2-2	2+2	20	

Sources as stated above. *A composite of cost indexes, compiled by the Bureau of the Census, representative of the major types of construction weighted by the current relative importance of each type. Other component indexes, available annually or semi-annually, are included on an interpolative basis. ¹ Change of less than one-half of 1 percent. ² Fourth quarter 1959-60.

Table E-2.—Indexes of Wholesale Prices of Materials Used in Construction, by Selected Groups and Commodities

(1947-49=100, unless otherwise noted)

Period	All construction materials	Lumber and wood products							
		Softwoods			Selected hardwoods	Millwork	Plywood		
		Douglas fir	Southern pine	Other			Group index	Softwood	Hardwood
Annual averages									
1956.....	130.6	129.9	119.2	137.4	126.0	129.1	101.7	100.8	104.7
1957.....	130.6	116.8	114.6	132.8	114.8	128.3	96.4	91.3	103.7
1958.....	130.5	114.6	112.8	129.4	114.4	128.2	97.1	91.8	104.5
1959.....	134.6	130.7	116.6	137.7	122.0	135.9	101.2	97.9	106.2
1960.....	132.6	119.5	114.8	129.6	122.5	136.7	96.1	87.0	107.7
Monthly indexes									
1960: February....	135.0	127.3	117.5	136.0	124.1	137.7	97.0	89.5	106.9
March.....	134.5	126.9	117.2	135.6	124.5	137.7	95.9	86.5	107.8
April.....	134.3	125.7	117.2	136.0	125.1	136.8	96.1	86.9	107.8
May.....	133.9	124.1	116.8	134.9	125.2	136.9	95.7	85.9	108.2
June.....	132.9	120.7	116.0	132.3	125.2	136.9	95.5	85.5	108.2
July.....	132.1	118.7	114.7	130.4	124.0	137.2	95.5	85.5	108.2
August.....	131.4	115.6	113.8	126.5	121.0	136.7	94.7	84.0	108.2
September...	131.1	114.2	113.0	124.0	120.5	135.5	96.4	87.1	108.2
October.....	130.5	111.5	112.0	122.6	119.0	135.3	97.1	88.3	108.5
November...	130.3	109.9	110.8	121.5	118.5	135.8	96.1	86.8	107.9
December...	130.0	111.3	110.4	119.6	117.8	135.5	95.1	86.2	106.5
1961: January....	129.9	110.6	109.6	119.5	117.0	135.6	92.5	80.1	107.9
February....	129.7	109.7	109.1	119.1	115.0	134.8	91.8	79.6	107.0
Percent change									
February 1960-61...	- 4	-14	- 7	-12	- 7	- 2	-5	-11	(1)

Period	Building paper and board			Prepared paint	Metals and metal products				
	Group index	Insulation board	Hard-board**		Selected finished steel products				
					Structural shapes	Reinforcing bars	Galvanized sheets, carbon	Black pipe, carbon	Wire nails, 8d common
1956.....	.....	136.9	.....	120.0	162.9	169.7	148.2	168.7	165.3
1957.....	.....	141.5	.....	126.3	187.5	184.1	152.5	185.4	177.9
1958.....	143.2	144.5	99.3	128.3	195.4	190.8	156.6	191.5	182.2
1959.....	146.4	148.5	100.3	128.3	199.6	195.0	161.2	190.9	182.2
1960.....	145.7	148.0	99.6	128.5	199.6	194.3	163.3	189.0	177.9
1960: February....	147.6	150.4	100.4	128.3	199.6	195.0	163.2	190.9	182.2
March.....	146.5	148.6	100.4	128.3	199.6	195.0	163.2	190.9	182.2
April.....	145.1	146.5	100.4	128.3	199.6	195.0	163.2	190.9	182.2
May.....	145.1	146.5	100.4	128.3	199.6	195.0	163.2	190.9	182.2
June.....	145.1	146.5	100.4	128.3	199.6	195.0	163.2	190.9	174.9
July.....	144.2	146.5	98.6	128.4	199.6	195.0	163.3	187.0	174.9
August.....	145.5	148.4	98.6	128.4	199.6	193.4	163.4	187.0	174.9
September...	145.3	148.2	98.6	128.4	199.6	193.4	163.4	187.0	174.9
October.....	145.7	148.5	98.9	128.4	199.6	193.4	163.4	187.0	174.9
November...	145.4	148.0	98.9	128.4	199.6	193.4	163.4	187.0	174.9
December...	145.4	148.0	98.9	130.3	199.6	193.4	163.4	187.0	174.9
1961: January....	145.4	148.0	98.9	131.5	199.6	193.4	163.4	187.0	174.9
February....	145.8	148.0	99.7	132.1	199.6	193.4	163.4	187.0	174.9
Percent change									
February 1960-61...	-1	-2	-1	+3	0	-1	(1)	-2	-4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table E-2: Indexes of Wholesale Prices of Materials Used in Construction, by Selected Groups and Commodities—Con.
(1947-49=100, unless otherwise noted)

Period	Metals and metal products—Con.									
	Selected nonferrous metal products			Builders' hardware			Plumbing fixtures and brass fittings			
	Copper water tubing	Building wire, type RH-RW	Nonmetallic sheathed cable	Cabinet hinge	Door lock set	Butts	Group index*	Enameled iron fixtures	Vitreous china fixtures	Brass fittings
1956.....	174.4	155.9	110.1	138.3	137.6	168.4	133.9	126.9	124.2	141.6
1957.....	151.2	132.7	84.0	137.5	147.1	168.4	130.2	126.1	124.2	137.4
1958.....	141.8	106.1	75.9	137.2	153.0	168.4	123.7	115.4	115.6	134.1
1959.....	149.4	126.9	87.7	136.7	155.1	168.4	130.1	120.7	122.6	142.2
1960.....	146.9	120.8	79.8	139.3	155.3	172.8	132.1	126.5	123.9	142.9
1960: February....	156.1	143.7	94.5	136.4	155.1	168.4	133.9	126.8	129.4	143.9
March.....	156.1	132.8	85.4	136.4	155.1	174.6	133.9	126.8	129.3	143.8
April.....	156.1	132.8	85.4	140.2	155.4	175.0	132.1	124.4	124.4	143.8
May.....	156.1	129.1	85.7	140.2	155.4	175.0	132.7	126.7	125.0	143.4
June.....	151.4	120.3	77.7	140.2	155.4	175.0	131.3	126.7	121.3	142.6
July.....	151.4	108.2	71.4	140.2	155.4	175.0	131.3	126.7	121.3	142.6
August.....	151.4	106.8	71.4	140.2	155.4	175.0	131.5	126.7	121.3	143.1
September....	147.7	106.8	71.4	140.2	155.4	171.9	131.5	126.7	121.3	143.1
October.....	121.5	109.8	73.9	140.2	155.4	171.9	130.8	126.7	121.3	141.5
November...	142.2	106.8	72.6	140.2	155.4	171.9	130.8	126.7	121.3	141.5
December....	116.2	106.8	72.6	140.2	155.4	171.9	130.8	126.7	121.3	141.5
1961: January....	114.1	109.4	72.7	140.2	155.4	171.9	130.9	126.7	121.3	141.7
February....	114.1	110.3	72.7	140.2	155.4	171.9	130.9	126.7	121.3	141.7
Percent change										
February 1960-61...	- 27	- 23	- 23	+ 3	(¹)	+ 2	- 2	(¹)	- 6	- 7

Period	Metals and metal products—Con.								Machinery and motive products	
	Heating equipment					Fabricated structural metal products			Elevators and escalators	Fans and blowers, except portable
	Group index*	Steam and hot water	Warm air furnaces	Fuel burning equipment	Water heaters, domestic	Metal doors, sash and trim	Roofing**			
							Steel	Corrugated aluminum		
1956.....	119.0	139.6	126.3	108.9	107.8	145.6	.....	.....	128.3	166.1
1957.....	122.1	146.7	128.2	113.3	106.8	140.6	.....	.....	138.3	176.3
1958.....	121.2	150.9	122.8	116.0	101.9	141.8	102.3	96.5	139.3	180.4
1959.....	121.7	154.8	123.5	115.7	99.5	135.2	105.2	96.3	139.5	182.5
1960.....	119.4	155.1	121.4	115.6	91.6	132.6	106.6	102.8	140.1	183.1
1960: February....	120.3	155.4	121.9	115.1	94.9	134.6	106.5	100.9	140.0	182.5
March.....	120.1	155.4	122.0	115.4	93.8	134.8	106.5	100.9	140.0	182.5
April.....	120.1	155.4	122.0	115.4	93.9	132.6	106.5	100.9	140.0	182.5
May.....	120.2	155.6	121.8	115.4	93.9	131.6	106.5	100.9	139.9	182.5
June.....	120.0	155.6	121.9	115.8	92.6	131.8	106.6	100.9	139.9	182.5
July.....	118.7	154.7	121.3	115.8	88.8	131.8	106.6	100.9	140.3	182.5
August.....	118.8	154.8	121.6	115.8	88.8	131.8	106.6	104.3	140.3	184.7
September....	119.3	154.8	121.6	116.1	90.7	131.8	106.6	106.1	140.3	183.5
October.....	119.3	154.8	121.6	116.1	90.7	131.8	106.6	106.1	140.3	183.5
November....	118.4	154.8	119.6	116.1	89.4	132.0	106.6	106.1	140.3	183.5
December....	116.8	154.8	118.4	115.3	84.5	132.1	106.6	106.1	140.3	183.5
1961: January....	115.3	154.2	114.5	115.3	83.8	132.1	106.6	106.1	140.3	182.7
February....	115.3	154.2	114.5	115.4	83.8	132.1	106.6	106.1	140.3	181.3
Percent change										
February 1960-61...	- 4	- 1	- 6	(¹)	- 12	- 2	(¹)	+ 5	(¹)	- 1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table E-2: Indexes of Wholesale Prices of Materials Used in Construction, by Selected Groups and Commodities—Con.
(1947-49=100 unless otherwise noted)

Period	Nonmetallic minerals—structural								
	Flat glass		Concrete ingredients			Concrete products			
	Plate	Window	Group index	Sand, gravel, and crushed stone	Portland cement	Group index	Building block	Concrete pipe	Ready-mixed concrete**
1956.....	141.6	142.4	130.6	122.6	139.7	123.0	115.6	144.1	.....
1957.....	145.7	145.9	136.0	126.5	146.9	126.4	118.5	148.8	.....
1958.....	145.2	145.5	139.0	128.8	150.6	128.1	117.7	152.8	100.4
1959.....	144.7	145.3	140.3	129.9	152.2	129.7	117.5	159.1	101.6
1960.....	139.9	140.8	142.1	130.7	155.2	131.1	120.2	160.2	102.4
1960: February.....	145.0	145.3	142.0	130.5	155.2	131.1	120.1	160.3	102.4
March.....	145.0	145.3	142.1	130.7	155.2	131.0	120.1	160.3	102.3
April.....	145.0	145.3	142.1	130.8	155.2	131.3	120.4	160.6	102.6
May.....	137.3	135.8	142.1	130.8	155.2	131.5	120.4	160.6	102.7
June.....	137.3	135.8	142.1	130.7	155.2	131.3	120.4	160.5	102.6
July.....	137.3	135.8	142.1	130.8	155.2	131.3	120.4	160.5	102.5
August.....	137.3	135.8	142.2	131.0	155.1	131.1	120.4	159.4	102.5
September.....	137.3	141.2	142.2	131.0	155.1	131.0	120.4	160.1	102.3
October.....	137.3	141.2	142.1	130.8	155.1	131.0	120.4	160.1	102.2
November.....	137.3	141.2	142.1	130.7	155.1	131.0	120.4	160.1	102.3
December.....	137.3	141.2	142.0	130.6	155.1	131.0	120.4	160.1	102.2
1961: January.....	137.3	141.2	142.3	130.9	155.4	131.2	120.4	161.0	102.3
February.....	137.3	141.2	142.3	130.9	155.4	130.8	119.9	161.0	102.1
Percent change									
February 1960-61.....	-5	-3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Period	Nonmetallic minerals—structural—Con.								
	Structural clay products				Gypsum products				Prepared asphalt roofing
	Group index*	Building brick	Clay tile	Clay sewer pipe	Group index	Lath	Wallboard	Plaster, base coat	
1956.....	133.2	132.9	127.2	149.3	127.1	123.5	124.9	136.2	111.7
1957.....	135.0	134.7	127.5	156.3	127.1	123.8	124.9	136.2	122.3
1958.....	135.9	135.6	128.6	158.2	132.1	127.8	129.5	143.2	112.8
1959.....	139.1	139.0	130.7	163.8	133.1	128.6	130.4	144.6	116.4
1960.....	141.4	141.2	133.3	165.8	133.2	128.6	130.5	144.6	107.4
1960: February.....	140.9	140.6	133.1	164.8	133.1	128.6	130.4	144.6	107.6
March.....	140.9	140.6	133.1	164.8	133.2	128.6	130.5	144.6	107.6
April.....	140.9	140.6	133.1	164.8	133.2	128.6	130.5	144.6	106.6
May.....	141.3	141.2	133.1	165.4	133.2	128.6	130.5	144.6	106.6
June.....	141.3	141.3	133.1	165.4	133.2	128.6	130.5	144.6	106.6
July.....	141.4	141.3	133.1	165.8	133.2	128.6	130.5	144.6	106.6
August.....	141.7	141.6	133.6	165.8	133.2	128.6	130.5	144.6	106.6
September.....	141.9	141.7	133.6	167.0	133.2	128.6	130.5	144.6	106.6
October.....	141.9	141.7	133.6	167.0	133.2	128.6	130.5	144.6	106.6
November.....	142.0	141.7	133.8	167.0	133.2	128.6	130.5	144.6	106.6
December.....	142.1	141.7	133.9	167.0	133.2	128.6	130.5	144.6	106.6
1961: January.....	141.7	141.4	133.9	165.3	134.9	128.6	130.5	153.0	114.1
February.....	141.7	141.4	133.9	165.3	134.9	128.6	130.5	153.0	114.1
Percent change									
February 1960-61.....	+1	+1	+1	(1)	+1	0	(1)	+6	+6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table E-2: Indexes of Wholesale Prices of Materials Used in Construction, by Selected Groups and Commodities—Con.
(1947-49=100 unless otherwise noted)

Period	Nonmetallic minerals—structural—Con.			Furniture and other household durables			
	Other			Kitchen cabinets, metal, base only	Linoleum, inlaid	Asphalt floor tile	Rubber floor tile
	Group index*	Insulation materials	Asbestos cement shingles				
1956.....	125.3	101.5	146.8	138.1	126.1	106.3	110.6
1957.....	130.5	102.8	155.1	145.1	126.7	100.8	113.2
1958.....	134.1	103.9	160.8	151.3	128.6	97.2	114.9
1959.....	136.6	103.1	166.0	151.9	130.3	99.4	114.9
1960.....	140.2	104.0	173.6	151.7	134.4	101.5	114.9
1960: February.....	139.3	102.9	172.8	152.8	135.3	101.5	114.9
March.....	139.3	102.9	172.8	152.8	134.2	101.5	114.9
April.....	140.8	105.7	172.8	152.8	134.2	101.5	114.9
May.....	141.2	106.5	172.8	152.8	134.2	101.5	114.9
June.....	141.2	106.5	172.8	152.8	134.2	101.5	114.9
July.....	141.2	106.5	172.8	150.6	134.2	101.5	114.9
August.....	141.2	106.5	172.8	150.6	134.2	101.5	114.9
September.....	140.9	105.8	172.9	150.6	134.2	101.5	114.9
October.....	142.0	104.4	177.6	150.6	134.2	101.5	114.9
November.....	139.1	98.9	177.6	150.6	134.2	101.5	114.9
December.....	139.1	98.9	177.6	151.0	134.2	101.5	114.9
1961: January.....	138.9	98.5	177.6	151.0	134.2	102.0	114.9
February.....	138.9	98.5	177.6	151.0	134.2	102.0	114.9
Percent change							
February 1960-61.....	(¹)	- 4	+ 3	- 1	- 1	(¹)	0

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Includes items not shown separately. **Introduced Jan. 1958. Jan. 1958=100. ¹Change of less than one-half of 1 percent. [†]Revised. Note: 1960 annual averages are preliminary.

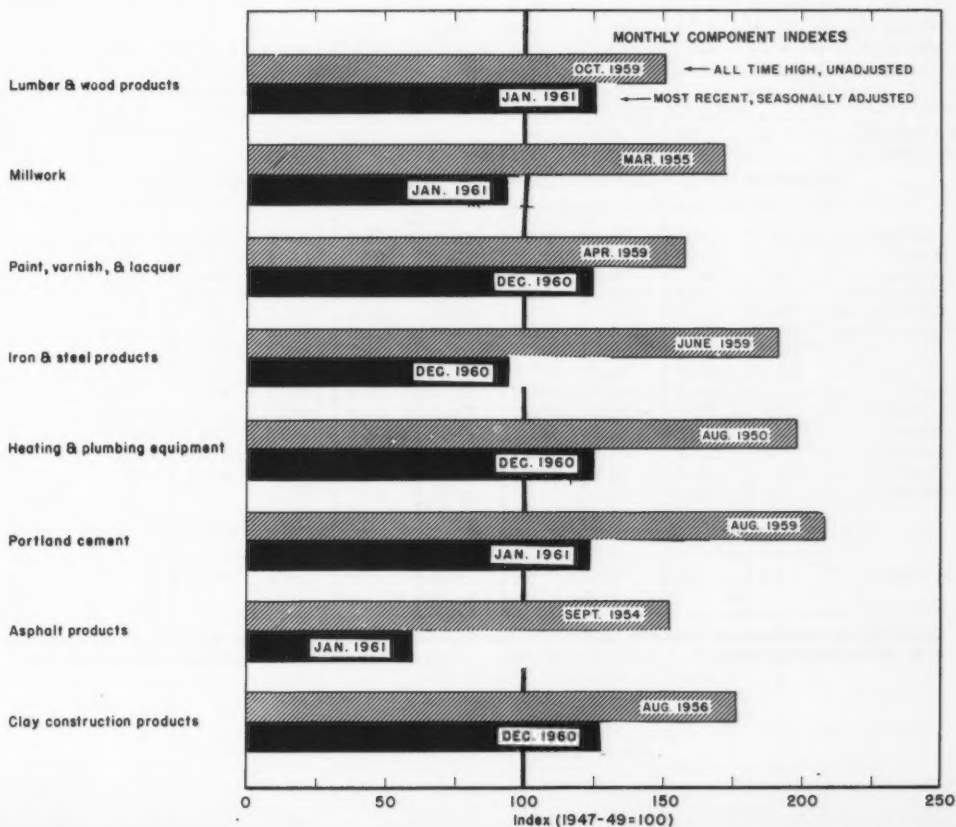
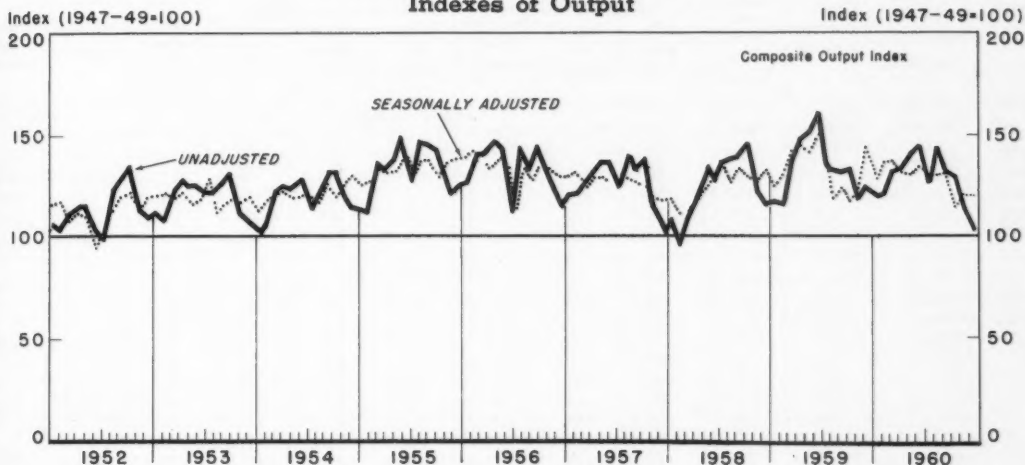
Tables E-3, E-4, and E-5, Union Hourly Wage Scales for Selected Building Trades, are shown quarterly in the March, June, September, and December issues.

Part F.—Construction Materials

Chart 3.

Construction Materials

Indexes of Output



SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

CONSTRUCTION REVIEW C.D. 60-10-T

Table F-1.—Construction Materials: Indexes of Output, Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted
(1947-49=100)

Period	Com- posite	Lumber and wood prod- ucts	Mill- work	Paint, varnish and lacquer	Iron and steel products	Heating and plumb- ing equip- ment	Portland cement	Asphalt prod- ucts	Clay con- struc- tion products	Gypsum products	Plumb- ing fixtures
Annual averages											
1956.....	133.6	128.0	132.9	117.2	141.6	137.1	157.7	101.8	160.0	170.4	128.5
1957.....	125.7	115.7	118.8	117.4	143.0	120.0	148.5	96.5	133.2	154.4	114.1
1958.....	124.9	122.0	108.4	120.3	123.6	126.6	155.3	102.6	132.3	172.5	117.9
1959.....	135.0	140.1	121.9	129.7	116.3	142.2	169.0	105.7	149.0	203.4	146.1
1960.....	130.3	132.7	95.3	130.1	123.1	118.8	159.0	102.7	140.9	188.8	128.4
Unadjusted indexes											
1959: December....	124.6	131.4	78.1	103.5	125.4	116.2	144.2	64.8	146.2	.....	.....
1960: January.....	119.4	127.2	79.9	115.6	125.6	94.4	¹ 111.7	59.0	128.0	168.9	140.9
February.....	¹ 120.9	133.3	94.0	117.9	115.6	117.9	¹ 96.2	74.8	128.6		
March.....	132.4	142.8	107.7	139.9	125.0	125.1	¹ 110.2	82.4	139.9		
April.....	¹ 135.2	137.3	104.0	145.3	129.0	119.3	¹ 161.6	84.5	144.6		
May.....	141.7	142.0	99.2	148.0	134.1	113.4	¹ 191.4	107.3	151.8	200.1	137.9
June.....	¹ 145.7	138.6	110.8	153.4	143.3	133.4	¹ 191.0	121.5	153.7		
July.....	127.6	115.8	89.5	136.8	125.0	107.9	191.3	122.1	138.5		
August.....	145.6	142.0	111.7	145.3	135.7	138.8	199.0	136.3	157.6		
September.....	137.0	133.1	104.9	130.5	127.7	145.5	186.2	134.4	147.6	203.8	124.2
October.....	¹ 130.1	127.6	92.6	120.1	120.0	130.2	188.1	120.1	143.2		
November.....	¹ 115.0	115.3	83.1	108.4	106.1	103.6	158.0	95.8	136.7		
December.....	101.9	¹ 105.1	65.7	99.4	90.5	95.8	122.7	96.6	120.8		
1961: January.....	n. a.	120.0	83.2	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	100.2	48.7	n. a.	182.4	110.6
Percent change											
December 1959-60....	- 18	- 20	- 16	- 4	- 28	- 18	- 15	+ 49	- 17	¹ - 4	¹ - 26
Nov.-Dec. 1960.....	- 11	- 9	- 21	- 8	- 15	- 8	- 22	+ 1	- 12	² - 11	² - 11
Seasonally adjusted indexes											
1959: December....	144.7	157.0	93.3	130.4	132.7	151.3	153.2	102.7	154.9	.....	.....
1960: January.....	127.2	133.2	90.8	120.0	131.2	107.9	¹ 137.4	72.5	142.4	.....	.....
February.....	¹ 136.6	150.1	98.8	121.2	129.2	135.4	¹ 139.4	91.3	159.4	.....	.....
March.....	¹ 137.0	149.5	116.3	145.1	123.5	133.7	¹ 124.7	90.1	152.2	.....	.....
April.....	133.1	132.7	103.7	140.5	126.8	122.4	¹ 163.7	83.7	147.0	.....	.....
May.....	132.1	129.3	101.8	134.1	126.7	118.0	¹ 168.8	111.2	144.8	.....	.....
June.....	¹ 136.5	132.1	103.4	140.7	128.9	136.5	¹ 174.7	114.7	149.4	.....	.....
July.....	132.2	121.4	98.2	127.6	141.7	113.9	186.5	103.2	132.9	.....	.....
August.....	132.1	126.9	91.3	132.9	131.0	124.4	171.7	103.3	142.2	.....	.....
September.....	131.3	128.8	93.9	130.2	128.5	111.0	166.4	117.2	142.3	.....	.....
October.....	¹ 114.9	113.2	79.8	114.1	108.8	101.6	162.4	94.5	124.8	.....	.....
November.....	¹ 120.4	121.5	88.0	126.3	107.3	105.6	158.6	110.6	131.9	.....	.....
December.....	¹ 119.5	¹ 125.6	78.5	125.2	95.8	124.7	130.4	153.1	128.0	.....	.....
1961: January.....	n. a.	125.7	94.5	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	123.2	59.8	n. a.	.....	.....
Percent change											
Nov.-Dec. 1960.....	- 1	+ 3	- 11	- 1	- 11	+ 18	- 18	+ 38	- 3	.....	.....

Table compiled by the Department of Commerce (BDCA) from data reported by various government agencies and by private firms as shown in the tables following in Part F. n. a. Not available. ¹4th quarter 1959-60. ²3rd quarter-4th quarter 1960. ³Revised.

Table F-2: Lumber and Wood Products: Production, Shipments, and Stocks

Period	Softwood lumber ¹ (Million board feet)			Hardwood flooring ¹ (Thousand board feet)			Douglas fir plywood ² (million square feet)	Insulating boards ³ (Tons)	Hardboard (Tons)
	Production	Shipments	Stocks*	Production	Shipments	Stocks*	Production		
1956.....	30,661	29,964	6,087	1,166,446	1,117,010	114,074	5,191	1,102,012	539,981
1957.....	26,758	26,952	5,894	953,706	947,023	107,028	5,378	994,000	569,000
1958.....	27,381	27,665	5,613	927,294	922,789	99,111	6,340	1,056,830	608,623
1959.....	30,674	30,563	5,766	1,034,098	1,022,299	95,470	7,828	1,172,880	734,428
1960.....	⁴ 28,592	⁴ 27,783	6,358	914,856	884,913	115,626	7,771	1,042,177	795,788
1960: January.....	2,127	2,047	5,847	76,581	74,725	96,058	713	82,795	68,226
February.....	2,356	2,161	6,059	75,334	71,969	98,250	678	81,253	71,420
March.....	2,564	2,340	6,283	82,065	74,789	105,401	703	86,387	73,632
April.....	2,451	2,432	6,316	77,614	75,732	107,308	677	87,903	73,126
May.....	2,580	2,574	6,322	80,655	75,822	112,366	678	94,439	66,793
June.....	2,563	2,516	6,368	79,699	83,748	108,317	635	94,117	61,064
July.....	2,082	2,069	6,145	66,176	66,796	105,542	546	89,144	57,810
August.....	2,574	2,476	6,238	81,648	83,017	102,427	681	95,972	65,315
September.....	2,396	2,331	6,302	79,473	79,126	100,697	635	91,171	66,855
October.....	2,178	2,122	6,353	77,340	73,944	102,840	671	90,159	70,781
November.....	1,970	1,919	6,422	73,095	67,848	107,822	602	77,031	66,455
December.....	1,819	1,909	6,358	65,176	57,397	115,626	552	[†] 70,943	[†] 49,408
1961: January.....	1,863	1,861	6,332	65,640	59,350	121,966	n. a.	72,164	54,131
Percent change									
January 1960-61.....	- 12	- 9	+ 8	- 14	- 21	+ 27	.....	- 13	- 21
12 mos. ending January 1960-61.....	- 8	- 9	.....	- 12	- 15	.....	.....	- 6	- 4

Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA). Sources: ¹National Lumber Manufacturers Association; ²Douglas Fir Plywood Association (monthly data are estimated from quarterly totals); ³Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. ⁴Monthly data do not add to annual total, because recently revised data are available only for the annual total. [†]As of end of period.
[†]Revised. n. a. Not available.

Table F-3: Shipments of Millwork Products and Production of Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

Period	Millwork products				Paint, varnish, and lacquer ²
	Ponderosa pine doors ¹	Hardwood doors ¹	Sash ¹	Exterior frames ¹	
	Shipments (Thousands of units)				Production for trade sales (Thousands of gallons)
1956.....	³ 2,035	³ 6,404	³ 10,551	³ 5,680	512,541
1957.....	2,028	5,611	9,887	5,273	313,128
1958.....	1,829	4,308	9,432	6,247	320,800
1959.....	2,474	4,613	11,049	7,118	346,000
1960.....	1,948	3,763	7,958	5,345	346,900
1960: January.....	139	265	587	356	25,700
February.....	179	315	668	397	26,200
March.....	199	371	650	471	31,100
April.....	195	336	658	498	32,300
May.....	161	321	700	486	32,900
June.....	188	325	824	602	34,100
July.....	118	289	596	485	30,400
August.....	170	348	850	577	32,300
September.....	157	367	725	467	29,000
October.....	163	300	716	418	26,700
November.....	151	295	560	329	24,100
December.....	129	230	425	260	22,100
1961: January.....	121	322	538	309	n. a.
Percent change					
January 1960-61.....	- 13	+ 22	- 8	- 13	.....
12 mos. ending January 1960-61.....	- 21	- 14	- 27	- 24	.....

Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) Sources: ¹National Wood Work Manufacturers Association (whose data are from member firms only and are not adjusted to represent full coverage); ²Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. ³Production. Special tabulations prepared by the source agency indicate only minor differences between production and shipments. See note to table F-3 in the April 1959 issue. n. a. Not available.

Table F-4: Iron and Steel Products: Shipments, Bookings, and Backlog
(Thousands of tons)

Period	Selected steel mill products ¹						Cast-iron pipe ² and fittings		Rigid steel conduit ³	Fabricated structural steel ⁴		
	Line pipe	Concrete reinforcing bars	Galvanized sheets	Nails	Piling	Rails	Pressure	Soil		Shipments	Bookings	Backlog ⁵
	Shipments								Domestic sales billed			
1956.....	3,376	2,518	2,958	557	433	1,300	1,747	818	359	3,780	4,736	1,313
1957.....	4,219	2,300	2,393	447	570	1,283	1,351	758	353	4,180	3,073	1,125
1958.....	2,608	2,034	2,827	418	440	580	1,278	784	327	3,664	2,773	1,135
1959.....	2,803	2,174	2,771	392	341	632	1,441	862	295	2,904	3,223	1,194
1960.....	2,690	2,214	3,057	320	423	716	1,336	782	265	3,436	3,210	1,116
1960: January.....	283	185	323	43	46	106	87	57	34	209	221	1,199
February.....	234	140	290	34	37	81	76	50	26	241	289	1,269
March.....	239	145	329	28	37	89	83	56	17	277	343	1,237
April.....	245	165	296	23	41	90	119	69	16	287	345	1,339
May.....	270	192	288	26	26	96	136	75	21	285	270	1,299
June.....	273	210	276	27	44	75	145	80	23	333	268	1,276
July.....	243	183	239	23	35	47	121	67	21	301	270	1,258
August.....	246	233	227	29	33	39	139	84	23	332	262	1,227
September.....	229	208	215	27	30	20	135	71	24	324	260	1,183
October.....	162	229	210	25	36	20	117	67	24	314	220	1,180
November.....	125	176	198	20	35	30	103	58	20	289	240	1,139
December.....	141	148	166	16	22	23	74	48	16	246	222	1,116
1961: January.....	178	141	203	23	21	39	n.a.	n.a.	19	232	272	1,147
Percent change												
January 1960-61.....	- 37	- 24	- 37	- 45	- 54	- 63	⁵ - 20	⁵ - 5	- 45	+ 11	+ 23	- 4
12 mos. ending Jan. 1960-61	- 10	- 2	+ 4	- 25	+ 11	- 5	⁶ - 7	⁶ - 9	- 17	+ 20	+ 2	.....

Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA). Sources: ¹American Iron and Steel Institute; ²Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; ³National Electric Manufacturers Association; ⁴American Institute of Steel Construction, Inc.; ⁵December 1959-60; ⁶Year 1959-60. *Scheduled for fabrication in the next 4 months. n.a.—Not available. †Revised.

Table F-5: Heating and Plumbing Equipment: Shipments and Stocks
(In thousands of units, except as noted)

Period	Gas water heaters		Cast-iron convectors and radiators (Thousand sq. ft.)		Furnaces				Residential oil burners, sold separately
					Warm air (all types and fuels)		Floor and wall		
	Shipments	Stocks*	Shipments	Stocks*	Shipments	Stocks*	Shipments	Stocks*		Shipments
1956.....	2,712	134	29,567	3,810	1,355	218	492	70	532
1957.....	2,825	79	24,892	3,482	1,131	183	469	65	425
1958.....	2,911	141	22,350	3,993	1,235	169	495	47	382
1959.....	2,995	105	23,559	5,181	1,435	183	573	50	411
1960.....	2,499	79	17,645	2,782	1,215	199	461	71	327
1959: December.....	195	105	1,479	5,181	88	183	39	50	20
1960: January.....	202	49	1,151	3,483	78	175	28	56	26
February.....	202	64	1,363	3,654	80	202	28	58	27
March.....	231	77	1,483	4,213	83	230	34	64	23
April.....	203	77	1,212	4,648	87	252	36	70	23
May.....	193	69	1,247	4,908	88	265	34	74	24
June.....	238	89	1,471	4,976	107	275	33	82	31
July.....	241	57	1,348	4,334	99	260	34	80	19
August.....	262	49	1,769	3,763	132	245	48	95	27
September.....	213	58	2,114	3,366	147	226	54	73	40
October.....	179	71	1,935	2,798	140	198	60	66	42
November.....	161	76	1,510	2,683	100	189	40	68	25
December.....	174	79	1,042	2,782	73	199	30	71	19
Percent change									
December 1959-60.....	- 11	+ 8	- 30	- 11	- 17	+ 9	- 23	+ 42	- 5
Year 1959-60.....	- 17	.....	- 25	.....	- 15	.....	- 20	.....	- 20

Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the Bureau of the Census. *As of end of period.

Table F-6, Plumbing Fixtures, is published quarterly in the January, March, July and October issues.

Table F-7.—Portland Cement: Production and Shipments in the United States and Puerto Rico; Destination of Shipments by Geographic Division; Stocks
(Thousands of barrels)

Period	Pro-duction	Total ship-ments ¹	Destination of shipments ²									Stocks*
			New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific	
1956.....	316,465	311,571	13,234	45,273	66,433	32,920	37,156	15,268	35,916	14,178	43,098	22,412
1957.....	298,424	292,240	12,773	41,413	61,858	28,772	36,272	14,251	33,078	14,384	40,522	28,716
1958.....	311,471	309,699	10,679	42,287	63,650	34,867	37,979	14,908	37,622	16,717	43,340	30,718
1959.....	339,091	338,350	10,522	44,744	68,886	37,294	44,823	17,265	40,779	18,045	47,281	31,459
1960.....	³ 319,010	³ 314,879	9,951	42,087	65,115	33,765	41,441	16,696	35,297	17,735	⁴ 45,306	35,484
1960: January...	⁵ 18,669	12,909	400	1,817	1,393	574	2,418	652	1,863	782	⁵ 2,537	⁵ 37,284
February...	⁵ 16,080	14,698	420	1,930	1,812	772	2,514	814	2,096	969	⁵ 2,870	38,666
March.....	⁵ 18,422	17,812	476	2,033	2,082	893	2,526	934	3,062	1,394	⁵ 3,863	39,163
April.....	⁵ 27,015	27,638	933	3,900	4,860	2,576	3,929	1,668	3,586	1,617	⁵ 3,926	38,542
May.....	⁵ 31,999	30,468	1,001	4,438	6,227	3,074	4,095	1,622	3,565	1,732	⁵ 4,003	40,085
June.....	31,930	34,363	1,120	5,115	7,869	3,937	4,287	1,699	3,529	1,786	⁵ 4,248	37,667
July.....	31,982	32,964	1,064	4,635	7,946	4,215	3,854	1,672	3,114	1,629	⁵ 4,139	36,685
August.....	33,270	36,623	1,131	4,994	8,979	4,979	4,196	1,859	3,283	1,907	⁵ 4,599	33,258
September..	31,130	33,866	975	4,110	8,455	4,827	3,587	1,724	3,462	1,842	⁵ 4,265	30,509
October....	31,449	33,179	1,044	4,218	8,345	4,432	4,021	1,630	2,909	1,658	⁵ 4,284	28,725
November..	26,406	25,188	931	3,394	4,991	2,415	3,712	1,433	2,983	1,393	⁵ 3,293	29,985
December..	20,505	15,116	458	1,502	2,155	1,072	2,303	832	2,001	1,025	⁵ 3,280	35,484
1961: January...	16,744	14,303	282	1,246	1,764	1,064	2,256	839	2,241	1,059	3,062	37,966
Percent change												
January 1960-61...	- 10	+ 11	- 30	- 31	+ 27	+ 85	- 7	+ 29	+ 20	+ 35	+ 21	+ 2
12 months ending— January 1960-61...	- 6	- 6	- 7	- 8	- 5	- 8	- 7	- 1	- 10	+ 1	.....	.....

Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by Department of Interior (Bureau of Mines). ¹ Includes cement used in the manufacture of prepared masonry cement mixes. Includes shipments outside the United States. ² Excludes cement used in the manufacture of prepared masonry cement mixes. Excludes shipments to foreign countries, Alaska, and Hawaii prior to 1960, and excludes foreign countries and Alaska, beginning January 1960. ³ Includes revisions not distributed by months. * End of month. ⁵ Revised.

Table F-8.—Shipments of Asphalt Products and Gypsum Products

Period	Asphalt products (thousands of squares) ¹				Gypsum products ² (million square feet)	
	Prepared roofing	Siding	Insulated brick siding	Saturated felts ³	Board	Lath
1956.....	57,590	1,208	2,055	29,774	4,825	2,675
1957.....	53,326	1,036	1,764	30,761	4,505	2,224
1958.....	58,228	1,040	1,616	31,840	5,263	2,155
1959.....	59,528	935	1,516	34,225	6,343	2,346
1960.....	59,262	870	1,130	33,060	6,072	1,910
1960: January.....	2,632	52	46	1,865	1,338	456
February.....	3,322	63	56	2,394		
March.....	3,746	56	72	2,496		
April.....	4,017	48	89	2,282	1,603	515
May.....	5,268	62	106	2,703		
June.....	5,981	72	132	2,988		
July.....	6,002	78	112	3,090	1,628	531
August.....	6,738	84	142	3,333		
September.....	6,770	96	125	3,165		
October.....	5,951	101	117	2,918	1,504	408
November.....	4,537	84	82	2,646		
December.....	4,298	74	51	3,180		
1961: January.....	1,983	45	44	1,766	.....	.....
Percent change						
January 1960-61.....	- 25	- 13	- 4	- 5	⁴ (⁵)	⁴ - 23
12 months ending January 1960-61.....	- 1	- 8	- 24	- 3	- 4	- 19

Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA). Sources: ¹ Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; ² Department of Interior, Bureau of Mines (quarterly). ³ Includes data for tar saturated as well as asphalt saturated felts. ⁴ 4th quarter 1959-60. ⁵ Change of less than one-half of 1 percent.

Table F-9.—Clay Construction Products: Production and Shipments

Period	Brick, common and face (million brick)		Structural clay tile (thousand tons)		Vitrified clay sewer pipe (thousand tons)		Hollow facing tile (million brick equivalent)		Floor and wall tile, glazed and unglazed (thousand square feet)	
	Produc- tion	Ship- ments	Produc- tion	Ship- ments	Produc- tion	Ship- ments	Produc- tion	Ship- ments	Produc- tion	Ship- ments
1956.....	8,085	7,382	862	750	2,154	2,039	576	535	251,388	231,262
1957.....	6,658	6,306	687	641	1,836	1,629	465	441	212,114	207,094
1958.....	6,489	6,459	574	543	1,773	1,772	484	453	221,768	215,710
1959.....	7,336	7,258	551	521	2,025	1,973	445	412	258,631	252,545
1960.....	6,941	6,481	503	495	1,959	1,859	421	406	241,878	232,582
1959: December.....	572	464	38	34	166	131	35	30	23,037	20,411
1960: January.....	479	351	39	34	145	107	28	26	21,528	18,685
February.....	476	370	36	34	149	106	29	27	21,665	18,417
March.....	525	391	36	36	160	116	33	27	23,246	20,273
April.....	600	644	44	50	159	175	31	32	21,473	19,188
May.....	651	673	45	50	167	177	34	37	21,247	20,417
June.....	651	686	47	47	184	191	36	38	20,549	22,108
July.....	609	625	46	45	165	180	35	36	17,095	19,361
August.....	674	665	46	45	187	199	41	40	20,483	21,049
September.....	627	610	40	40	170	187	39	37	19,883	19,864
October.....	604	596	43	41	169	169	39	38	19,002	18,858
November.....	571	537	46	41	155	143	38	37	18,740	17,727
December.....	474	333	36	32	149	108	38	32	16,967	16,635
Percent change										
December 1959-60.....	- 17	- 28	- 5	- 5	- 10	- 18	+ 9	+ 6	- 26	- 19
Year 1959-60.....	- 5	- 11	- 9	- 5	- 3	- 6	- 6	- 2	- 6	- 8

Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the Bureau of the Census.

Table F-10, Imports and Exports of Selected Construction Materials, which was formerly published quarterly, will appear annually in the June issue.

Part G.—Contract Construction Employment

Table G-1.—Number of Employees by Type of Contractor

Period	All contractors*	Building contractors							Nonbuilding contractors		
		All building contractors	General contractors	Special trades					All non-building contractors	Highway and street	Other heavy construction
				All special trades	Plumbing and heating	Painting and decorating	Electrical work	Other trades			
Number of employees (in thousands)											
1956.....	2,929	2,336	970.0	1,366.0	328.7	170.9	186.2	680.2	593	257.9	335.3
1957.....	2,808	2,222	869.3	1,352.7	321.7	164.2	188.9	677.9	586	250.1	335.6
1958.....	2,648	2,079	750.6	1,328.6	303.6	169.6	173.2	682.2	569	256.0	313.2
1959.....	2,788	2,183	757.9	1,424.7	310.5	201.4	174.2	738.6	584	271.2	312.7
1960.....	2,795	2,219	752.4	1,467.0	306.6	216.2	186.4	757.8	553	255.0	298.1
1960: January....	2,472	2,016	660.5	1,355.1	296.6	183.5	171.0	704.0	437	170.0	267.3
February...	2,408	1,960	638.7	1,321.7	287.5	178.2	169.3	686.7	429	167.5	261.4
March.....	2,331	1,896	609.8	1,286.6	281.2	179.9	165.3	660.2	416	161.5	254.8
April.....	2,611	2,088	705.4	1,382.7	291.1	196.3	170.0	724.3	502	222.0	279.7
May.....	2,853	2,236	774.2	1,461.9	304.2	222.0	176.5	759.2	594	284.2	310.1
June.....	3,002	2,334	816.8	1,517.6	311.3	234.2	187.9	784.2	643	315.0	328.1
July.....	3,125	2,439	857.9	1,580.6	315.5	251.6	199.6	813.9	659	320.1	338.7
August.....	3,157	2,469	857.3	1,611.7	321.6	255.9	206.7	827.5	661	322.9	338.0
September..	3,095	2,431	836.7	1,594.5	327.3	245.1	202.2	819.9	638	314.0	323.9
October....	3,031	2,386	809.6	1,575.9	319.5	234.6	199.3	822.5	620	307.7	312.5
November...	2,870	2,281	774.4	1,506.3	312.4	221.6	193.9	778.4	566	271.6	294.0
December...	*2,573	*2,087	*698.8	*1,388.2	*305.7	*196.1	*188.7	*697.7	*465	201.8	*263.6
1961: January....	*2,398	1,967	651.7	1,315.7	297.8	174.7	180.4	662.8	412	172.2	239.7
February...	**2,257										
Percent change											
Dec. 1960-Jan. 1961	-6.8	-5.8	-6.7	-5.2	-2.6	-10.9	-4.4	-5.0	-11.4	-14.7	-9.1
12 mos. ending											
January 1960-61...	- .3	+1.0	- .8	+2.0	- 1.4	+ 5.6	+7.1	+1.2	- 5.8	- 5.8	- 5.7

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Beginning with January 1959 data includes estimated data for Alaska and Hawaii. No estimates are available by type of contractor. **Preliminary estimate, not available by type of contractor. Percent change: January-February 1961, -5.9. February 1960-61, -6.3. †Revised.

Table G-2.—Number of Employees, Seasonally Adjusted
(In thousands)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
1948.....	2,120	2,015	2,065	2,105	2,136	2,184	2,199	2,212	2,220	2,229	2,249	2,251	2,169
1949.....	2,222	2,171	2,146	2,128	2,124	2,130	2,157	2,176	2,197	2,192	2,190	2,141	2,165
1950.....	2,119	2,101	2,105	2,173	2,236	2,337	2,405	2,451	2,473	2,502	2,517	2,471	2,333
1951.....	2,526	2,521	2,569	2,593	2,596	2,613	2,633	2,641	2,630	2,653	2,606	2,620	2,603
1952.....	2,599	2,624	2,588	2,586	2,597	2,645	2,658	2,672	2,682	2,648	2,650	2,632	2,634
1953.....	2,647	2,669	2,653	2,638	2,613	2,598	2,588	2,596	2,612	2,632	2,623	2,626	2,622
1954.....	2,533	2,583	2,600	2,614	2,603	2,599	2,591	2,594	2,586	2,584	2,618	2,615	2,593
1955.....	2,624	2,618	2,703	2,759	2,813	2,823	2,829	2,813	2,810	2,777	2,760	2,750	2,759
1956.....	2,768	2,802	2,834	2,891	2,964	3,079	2,984	3,007	2,980	2,951	2,926	2,917	2,929
1957.....	2,798	2,831	2,859	2,855	2,891	2,899	2,847	2,805	2,782	2,763	2,710	2,679	2,808
1958.....	2,652	2,455	2,573	2,624	2,698	2,698	2,693	2,711	2,698	2,698	2,690	2,550	2,648
1959.....	2,650	2,626	2,719	2,829	2,787	2,799	2,800	2,814	2,776	2,762	2,792	2,800	2,767
1960.....	2,775	2,781	2,601	2,752	2,783	2,790	2,858	2,835	2,800	2,804	2,793	2,647	2,772
1961.....	†2,691	2,605											
Percent change, 1959 to 1960													
1-3.0	1-6.3	-4.3	-2.7	-.1	-.3	+2.1	+.7	+.9	+1.5	-.3	†-5.5	+.2	

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Note: Data for Alaska and Hawaii are not included. †1960-61.

†Revised.

Table G-3.—Indexes of Aggregate Weekly Construction Worker Man-Hours
(1947-49 = 100)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
1948.....	89.6	81.3	86.7	95.0	102.2	111.9	115.1	117.3	116.2	113.3	106.6	105.4	103.4
1949.....	94.2	88.9	89.2	95.0	103.1	106.8	110.5	114.2	111.5	111.4	104.4	94.9	102.0
1950.....	84.6	79.5	83.7	95.8	106.1	116.7	122.1	129.5	126.1	128.9	123.9	112.7	109.1
1951.....	106.4	99.3	105.4	116.9	126.4	131.8	137.7	141.1	138.5	139.8	124.2	121.6	124.1
1952.....	111.1	112.3	108.3	117.5	125.4	136.8	138.9	143.2	144.0	139.9	128.2	123.9	127.5
1953.....	109.1	108.7	109.1	115.8	122.6	130.4	132.0	137.2	131.7	136.7	126.7	117.2	123.1
1954.....	95.5	102.8	106.4	113.5	120.3	128.0	131.4	134.0	128.6	126.6	123.3	114.4	118.9
1955.....	101.4	98.6	108.4	115.8	129.8	137.0	144.0	144.3	146.6	138.3	125.6	121.1	125.9
1956.....	108.1	108.5	109.2	123.6	136.4	152.6	151.5	157.1	155.4	151.1	137.6	128.9	135.0
1957.....	105.6	112.2	114.8	122.3	131.9	141.2	143.2	145.5	141.3	137.0	120.2	112.9	127.3
1958.....	102.4	85.9	98.9	109.1	122.7	128.1	132.1	137.9	136.1	135.3	123.8	105.7	118.2
1959.....	99.7	92.0	103.7	119.0	129.2	138.9	140.1	146.1	136.5	133.7	123.3	118.9	123.4
1960.....	101.6	98.5	94.9	114.3	126.3	135.5	142.9	144.9	139.3	138.3	121.6	^r 103.5	121.8
1961.....	^r 101.9	93.9											
Percent change, 1959 to 1960													
	+1.3	-4.7	-8.5	-4.0	-2.2	-2.4	+2.0	-.8	+2.1	+3.4	-1.4	^r -13.0	-1.3

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Note: Data for Alaska and Hawaii are not included. ¹ 1960-61.

^r Revised.

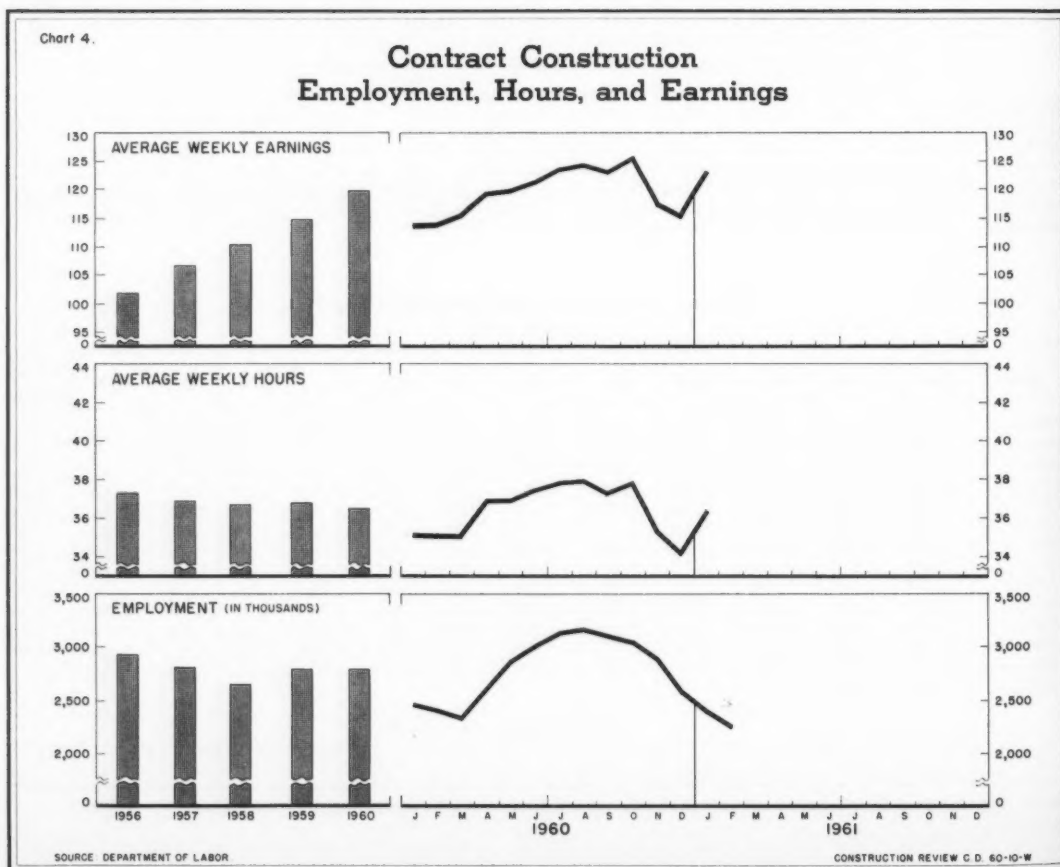
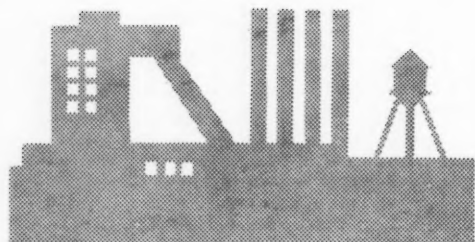


Table G-4.—Hours and Gross Earnings of Construction Workers, by Type of Contractor

Period	All contractors	Building contractors							Nonbuilding contractors		
		All building contractors	General contractors	Special trades					All non-building contractors	Highway and street	Other heavy construction
				All special trades	Plumbing and heating	Painting and decorating	Electrical work	Other trades			
Average weekly earnings											
1956.....	101.83	101.92	95.04	107.16	112.31	99.81	125.22	102.39	101.59	97.63	104.94
1957.....	106.64	106.86	98.89	112.17	118.87	103.75	132.10	106.30	105.07	98.66	110.15
1958.....	110.47	110.67	102.53	115.28	123.23	107.95	135.97	109.31	109.47	104.14	114.26
1959.....	114.82	115.28	106.39	120.27	128.56	113.40	142.08	113.80	113.24	108.09	118.40
1960.....	119.72	119.64	109.74	124.61	133.13	116.62	149.38	118.34	120.18	115.23	125.06
1960: January.....	113.72	114.87	104.88	119.72	129.83	111.89	146.30	111.54	108.00	96.75	115.50
February.....	113.75	114.22	104.31	119.71	128.43	110.22	144.77	112.53	111.16	101.01	117.56
March.....	115.50	115.60	104.83	120.74	130.27	113.91	146.69	112.83	116.91	105.69	124.26
April.....	119.19	119.19	109.50	124.57	131.98	115.58	147.07	118.99	117.96	112.36	123.51
May.....	119.56	119.91	110.26	124.93	132.68	116.60	148.23	119.70	118.03	111.90	123.86
June.....	121.18	121.24	111.13	126.69	134.87	118.62	149.38	121.41	121.06	117.43	125.15
July.....	123.61	123.68	113.77	128.83	135.20	120.70	150.93	124.31	124.91	122.36	127.80
August.....	124.31	123.68	113.52	128.82	135.58	119.65	151.32	124.55	126.90	124.26	129.97
September.....	123.13	122.40	112.73	127.44	134.61	119.70	151.70	121.80	126.42	123.98	128.88
October.....	125.50	125.17	114.66	129.93	137.52	122.11	155.62	124.23	128.65	126.43	131.02
November.....	117.20	117.99	109.02	122.82	130.32	113.88	149.31	116.25	114.64	106.75	122.68
December.....	115.26	115.56	106.23	120.24	133.22	110.72	148.92	110.53	113.39	101.80	122.62
1961: January.....	123.06	123.88	115.16	128.16	137.97	114.86	154.01	121.43	118.99	108.03	127.76
Average weekly hours											
1956.....	37.3	36.4	36.0	36.7	38.2	34.9	39.5	35.8	40.8	41.9	39.4
1957.....	36.9	36.1	35.7	36.3	38.1	34.7	39.2	35.2	39.8	40.6	39.2
1958.....	36.7	35.7	35.6	35.8	37.8	34.6	38.3	34.7	40.1	41.0	39.4
1959.....	36.8	35.8	35.7	35.9	37.7	35.0	38.4	34.8	40.3	41.1	39.6
1960.....	36.5	35.5	35.4	35.5	37.5	34.4	38.4	34.4	40.6	41.6	39.7
1960: January.....	35.1	34.6	34.5	34.6	37.2	33.4	38.4	33.0	37.5	37.5	37.5
February.....	35.0	34.3	34.2	34.4	36.8	32.9	37.8	33.0	38.2	38.7	37.8
March.....	35.0	34.2	33.6	34.4	36.8	33.8	38.1	32.8	39.1	39.0	39.2
April.....	36.9	35.9	35.9	35.9	37.6	34.4	38.3	35.1	41.1	42.4	40.1
May.....	36.9	35.9	35.8	35.9	37.8	34.6	38.5	35.0	40.7	41.6	39.7
June.....	37.4	36.3	36.2	36.3	38.1	35.2	38.7	35.5	41.6	42.7	40.5
July.....	37.8	36.7	36.7	36.6	38.3	35.5	38.7	35.9	42.2	43.7	40.7
August.....	37.9	36.7	36.5	36.7	38.3	35.4	38.9	36.1	42.3	43.6	41.0
September.....	37.2	36.0	35.9	36.0	37.6	35.0	38.7	35.1	42.0	43.5	40.4
October.....	37.8	36.6	36.4	36.6	38.2	35.6	39.1	35.8	42.6	43.9	41.2
November.....	35.3	34.5	34.5	34.5	36.2	33.2	37.8	33.5	38.6	38.4	38.7
December.....	34.1	33.4	33.3	33.4	36.6	32.0	37.7	31.4	37.3	36.1	38.2
1961: January.....	36.3	35.7	36.1	35.5	37.8	33.1	38.6	34.4	39.4	39.0	39.8
Average hourly earnings											
1956.....	2.73	2.80	2.64	2.92	2.94	2.86	3.17	2.86	2.49	2.33	2.63
1957.....	2.89	2.96	2.77	3.09	3.12	2.99	3.37	3.02	2.64	2.43	2.81
1958.....	3.01	3.10	2.88	3.22	3.26	3.12	3.55	3.15	2.73	2.54	2.90
1959.....	3.12	3.22	2.98	3.35	3.41	3.24	3.70	3.27	2.81	2.63	2.99
1960.....	3.28	3.37	3.10	3.51	3.55	3.39	3.89	3.44	2.96	2.77	3.15
1960: January.....	3.24	3.32	3.04	3.46	3.49	3.35	3.81	3.38	2.88	2.58	3.08
February.....	3.25	3.33	3.05	3.48	3.49	3.35	3.83	3.41	2.91	2.61	3.11
March.....	3.30	3.38	3.12	3.51	3.54	3.37	3.85	3.44	2.99	2.71	3.17
April.....	3.23	3.32	3.05	3.47	3.51	3.36	3.84	3.39	2.87	2.65	3.08
May.....	3.24	3.34	3.08	3.48	3.51	3.37	3.85	3.42	2.90	2.69	3.12
June.....	3.24	3.34	3.07	3.49	3.54	3.37	3.86	3.42	2.91	2.75	3.09
July.....	3.27	3.37	3.10	3.52	3.53	3.40	3.90	3.46	2.96	2.80	3.14
August.....	3.28	3.37	3.11	3.51	3.54	3.38	3.89	3.45	3.00	2.85	3.17
September.....	3.31	3.40	3.14	3.54	3.58	3.42	3.92	3.47	3.01	2.85	3.19
October.....	3.32	3.42	3.15	3.55	3.60	3.43	3.98	3.47	3.02	2.88	3.18
November.....	3.32	3.42	3.16	3.56	3.60	3.43	3.95	3.47	2.97	2.78	3.17
December.....	3.38	3.46	3.19	3.60	3.64	3.46	3.95	3.52	3.04	2.82	3.21
1961: January.....	3.39	3.47	3.19	3.61	3.65	3.47	3.99	3.53	3.02	2.77	3.21
Percent change, January 1960-61											
Avg. weekly earnings..	+ 8.2	+ 7.8	+ 9.8	+ 7.0	+ 6.3	+ 2.7	+ 5.3	+ 8.9	+ 10.2	+ 11.7	+ 10.6
Avg. weekly hours....	+ 3.4	+ 3.2	+ 4.6	+ 2.6	+ 1.6	- .9	+ .5	+ 4.2	+ 5.1	+ 4.0	+ 6.1
Avg. hourly earnings...	+ 4.6	+ 4.5	+ 4.9	+ 4.3	+ 4.6	+ 3.6	+ 4.7	+ 4.4	+ 4.9	+ 7.4	+ 4.2

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Note: Data for Alaska and Hawaii are not included. *Revised.

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